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Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

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AN OLD-TIME QUILTING BEE.

Yes, we held a grand reception and had every thing in style,
With flowers everywhere and fruit as high as we could pile.
The aristocracy was there, all gorgeously arrayed,
And every body acted just as if 'twas dress parade.
Lucinda—she's my wife—appeared in dresses rich and rare,
With furbelows and flounces and with flowers in her hair;
But somehow as I looked at her I couldn't help but see
The scene when first I met her at an old-time quilting bee.

How mem'ry will keep running back to other days and scenes,
I sometimes quite forget that part of life which intervenes
Between the years when all I owned was youthful hope and health,
And later times which brought me more of worriment and wealth.
And so at the reception in the midst of beauty's glare,
Her face, though old and wrinkled, was the sweetest picture there—
The one whose smile of friendship has forever welcomed me
Since first I met her glances at an old-time quilting bee.

In those days which we old folks call the "happy long ago"
The girls would in the morning meet and gaily chat and sew;
They'd keep it up till evening, when the neighbor boys would come,
And hold a party or a dance before they left for home.
And when the quilt was finished then they'd take the old house cat
And place it in the middle while they loudly holloed "Scat!"
The two the cat would jump between, 'twas said that she and he
Would be the first to marry who were at the quilting-bee.

And so that night I speak of when the quilting all was done
The girls were eager then to see which way the cat would run.
I won't forget Lucinda as she stood there by my side,
Nor how we blushed a crimson as they called us groom and bride.
I said it was an accident, and so I've always said,
But anyhow before the year had passed we two were wed.
And to this very day there are no scenes so fair to me
As mem'ries of that evening at an old-time quilting bee.

—Chicago Herald.

A BANK NOTE.

Interesting Description of Its Manufacture.

A Complicated and Delicate Process Involving Much Fine and Artistic Workmanship and Guarded by Every Possible Precaution.

If some one would write the true story of a dollar note from the time it leaves the Treasury, fresh, crisp and beautiful, till it comes back, tattered, defaced, soiled and battered after its tussle with the world, a woeful wreck, to be ground out of existence, it would be a story full of strange and exciting changes and romantic episodes, with here and there a smile, and here and there a tear, as it was a factor in good or evil deeds. But before it is sent out to be struggled for—and sometimes fought for—the history of its evolution, from the spotless paper to its really artistic finish, is quite as interesting.

All the paper for the United States notes, bonds, drafts, revenue-stamps, and every thing printed in this place, is made especially for the Government. The Government gives out the contract, the paper is made at Dalton, Mass., every sheet is registered in the mills, and not a sheet can be made that must not be accounted for to the Government. The paper is received at the Treasury, and from there is issued to the bureau on a requisition which states what it will be used for. The required number of sheets for each day's use is sent from the Treasury to the bureau every day in a big iron van, securely locked, and in this van the printed money and revenue stamps are sent to the Treasury every morning; but when these are carried their safety is made still more sure by two guards, who swing on the back of the wagon to prevent any bold depredations. Every sheet of paper issued to the bureau is kept account of at the Treasury, and it is never for an instant lost trace of while it is in the bureau. The immense amount of work and care this requires can scarcely be realized. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, there were 39,207,164 sheets of special paper issued to the bureau, and as but a very small percentage is wasted, you can imagine what a lot of new money and revenue stamps were sent out over the country.

The first work is the engraver's, and the entire face or back of a note is never done by one man. One engraver makes the portrait, another makes the large lettering, another the small lettering, another portions of the border, another the script engraving, and so on, each man doing that which he can do best. For each part the original engraving is made on a soft steel plate called a bed-piece. When it is finished the steel is hardened and the engraving is transferred to a soft steel roll by means of the transfer-press. This roll is a small cylinder-shaped affair. When the engraving has been transferred to it it is also hardened, again put in the transfer-press, and the final transfer of the work is made to a soft steel plate, which is used by the printer. A part for the entire face or back of a note is transferred to these rolls, and but one set of rolls is made for a note of a certain kind and denomination. The plate prepared for the printer has on it the face or back of four notes, generally all of a kind, and as many plates can be made from an original set of rolls as is desired. If you will closely examine a note—take a dollar for example—you will see that all the black and white work is not the work of an engraver. In the center of the face of the note where are the words "one silver dollar," and a little to the right of this, where the large figure "one" is, you will find the words and the figure each set in a pattern too precise to be the work of human fingers. These patterns are the work of the geometrical lathe, a wonderful machine that does much to complicate the work of the counterfeiter—and it may as well be said here that to render counterfeiting impossible is the great aim of the workers in this bureau. The work of the geometrical lathe can be distinguished from the engraver's in that all its lines are white, while the engraver's are black. The making of a pattern by the lathe is a tedious and difficult matter. The pattern is first traced on glass, and sometimes it requires a half dozen different adjustments of the many wheels to get the desired result. When the pattern is satisfactory it is traced on steel, and is transferred to the printer's plate by a process similar to that which transfers the engraving. The numbering or lettering is put on by the engraver after the pattern is traced. The engraving is not the work of a moment. Notice the head of Martha Washington on a dollar note. To make this alone it takes an engraver from six weeks to two months, working eight hours a day. When the plates are ready for the printer they are put in the plate-vault, each one in a small compartment by itself, and as carefully guarded as if they were gold. Then, as they are wanted, they are issued to the printers, each printer returning his plate to the keeper when his day's work is done.

Every ounce of ink used in this bureau is mixed right on the premises, this again to prevent counterfeiting. The Government has a secret formula, there are barrels and barrels of oil and coloring matter, and great hoppers where these are mixed, and in the ink-room proper they have the very latest fads, and are replacing the old-fashioned hopper mills by the improved rollers. Every kind of work has its special ink, and there are dozens of shining tin pails standing in rows, filled with ink and marked "silver," "one-half barrel beer," "fifty cigars," etc., indicating the class of notes or stamps each is intended for. This is the finest ink used in this country, and is no small item in the expense account.

Now we can go up to the top floor by the heavy, creaking elevator, and there we find the wetting room. This is where the paper is dampened previous to printing. Wet cloths, well pressed out, are put between every twenty sheets of paper; the paper is stacked, well covered, weights put on top, and it is left so over night. At one end of this room is a great tank with running water, where the cloths are thrown to soak after they are removed from the paper. The blank paper is dampened before it goes to the printer. He prints one side and before it has the other side printed it must go through the dampening process again, and for every impression it receives it undergoes a previous wetting. The number of sheets is counted and recorded when it goes into this room and again before it is issued to the printer's assistant.

In the plate-printing division there are 250 hand presses, and at each press there is a printer and his assistant. Since the 1st of July all the steam-presses have been taken out, and the plate-printing is done entirely by hand-presses. When the plate-printer and his assistant arrive in the morning the printer goes to a little cage at one end of the room and draws his plate, his ink, whitening, and even the rags he uses for wiping the plate. For these he gives a check for all the world like a trunk-check, and until he returns the plate in the evening, when his work is done, he can not get the check, and until he gets the check neither he or his assistant can get a permit to leave the building. When he has drawn the plate his assistant goes to a similar cage at the entrance of the wetting-room and draws the paper, for which she gives a receipt, certifying to the counting of the paper.

This plate-printing is dirty and correspondingly picturesque work. The printer, generally in undershirt and trousers, with his sleeves rolled up to his shoulders and his hands and arms covered with ink, not a little of which finds its way to his face, first heats the steel-plate over a gas-stove, then inks it, wipes it with a cloth, and rubbing his hand over a big lump of whitening, he polishes it with his hand. Then it is puts on the press. His girl assistant, generally pretty, and sometimes bewitching, with a paper cap on her head, put the paper in place, he turns the big wheel, and she removes the sheet, on which in the money division four notes are always printed. Each press is provided with an automatic register that registers the number of sheets printed, and this number must tally with the number of blank sheets drawn and also with the number of printed sheets sent down to the examining-room to be counted. Every two hundred sheets are collected from the printer and sent to be counted. The initials of the printer are on the plate he uses, and of course on every sheet he prints, and even if a sheet is spoiled in printing he is obliged to send it in.

When one side of a sheet is printed it goes to the counting-room and again through the wetting-room before it receives its second impression.

The only surface printing that is done on money is on the National bank-notes. On these the charter number is printed by a Hoe press, which also has a register, and if a number is printed on a piece of plain paper it has to be turned over with the money to make things tally.

As these sheets are taken from the press, pieces of brown paper are put between them to keep them from blurring. In the counting and examining-room these sheets are carefully removed and counted and examined to see that no money is between them. The money is counted and examined to see that every sheet is perfect, by women who work with the swiftness that only comes after long practice. Some of the fast counters can handle 100,000 sheets a day, and when they count and examine it is not unusual for them to handle 40,000. All errors are reported by the counters and entered in books. These clerks meet in the committee-room in the afternoon, each with an account of the work, and if these accounts vary, all the workers stay until the three statements are verified. This rule is as strictly enforced if a single cigar-stamp is missing as if a $50,000 note is missing. All the defective sheets found in the work are thrown aside after counting, have holes punched through them to concel them, and are sent to the Treasury with the good money.

After the sheets have been counted and examined they are spread out on racks, which are piled up and placed in a compartment called the dry-box, all the sides of which are lined with steam-pipes, and here they remain all night drying in the heat.

After the notes are numbered they are again counted and examined to be sure the numbers are all correct and in exactly the place they ought to be, and to see that not a single sheet is missing. This necessitates two counts, one by number, which runs "four, eight, twelve, sixteen," etc., and one examining count.

The beautiful gloss and crispness that you can't help noticing and admiring when you handle new money is produced by hydraulic pressure. The sheets are put between sheets of straw-board and placed in the hydraulic press, where they are subjected to a very high degree of pressure. After this they are separated from the straw-board, shaken up, counted, and examined again, carefully put up in packages of a thousand sheets each; with a slip between each hundred sheets, tied up, and sent to the Treasury. At the Treasury they are counted as soon as they are received, the seal is put on, the notes are separated, put in packages of a hundred each, and are ready to start out on their career of adventure in the busy world.

Altogether they are counted some thirty or forty times; each counted puts a private mark on every package that passes through her hands, and the system is so perfect that if an error is discovered it is a matter of but a few minutes to trace it.

The revenue stamps go through quite as elaborate a process, and are as carefully counted as the money. Certain kinds have to be gummed. On these the mucilage is quickly spread with a large brush while they are in a case that holds the edges firmly, and are laid singly on crates to dry. The perforations are made by machinery, similar to the perforations in sheets of postage-stamps.

All the money that is made in the bureau, except the National bank-notes, generally finds its way back to be ground into pulp. In the basement there is a great cylinder into which the redeemed notes are put in the presence of a committee; there are three locks to this cylinder, the keys held by different men, and there is no danger of a single dollar coming out whole after the keys have been turned and the macerating process begins. When the pulp is taken out of the cylinder it is a dirty mass, and is subjected to a cleansing to get the ink out of it. Then it is pressed into thick sheets, dried, and sold to paper-mills, which use it in making a coarse grade of paper. A small quantity of it is used in making souvenirs of Washington. In the basement is also the laundry where the cloths that the plate-printers use in wiping the plates are washed. This washing is all done by machinery, because the acids in the inks eat the hands.

Before the employes leave this great work-shop in the evening, all the moneys, unfinished and otherwise, and stamps, etc., that have not been sent to the Treasury are put in the money-vault, and all the pieces of engraved steel used in printing notes, bonds and stamps are placed in the plate-vault. These vaults are burglar-proof and fire-proof, and the doors have combination and time-locks, the secrets of which are never known by one man. The engravers, and, I think, even the counters, are supervised by special officers. With all these safeguards it is no wonder that there is nothing but consternation when a successful robbery is perpetrated on the money branch of the Government, nor that such robberies are as rare as angels' visits.—Elizabeth A. Tompkins, in Leslie's Newspaper.

A MOVER.

On account of the great Christmas jam the express company failed to deliver a lot Handkerchiefs and Towels bought for Christmas trade until too late.

To move them out quickly we will, beginning to-morrow (Saturday) and continuing 7 days (or until all are gone) offer at ridiculous Bargains.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

2c Each for Ladies' colored border hemmed Handkerchiefs, fast colors, worth double.	4c. For Ladies' hemstitched muslin Handkerchiefs, actually worth 10c.	6c Each for Ladies' fine hemstitched Handkerchiefs, actual value 15c.
10c For fine sheer Handkerchiefs that are bargains at 15c.	15c For elegant Draws work Handkerchiefs reducee from 25c.	25c For our finest embroidered, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, exquisite quality, down from 35c.
15c For handsome brocade silk Handkerchiefs worth 25c	33c For lovely quality hemstitched Pongee silk Handkerchiefs reduced from 50c	50c For beautiful hemstiched Pongee silk Handkerchiefs reduced from 75c
75c Each for finest Pongee silk Handkerchiefs 1¼ in. hemstitch, cheap at $1.25	4c Each for Gentlemen's large size Handkerchiefs worth double.	8c Each for Gentlemen's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 15 cents.
25c For Gentlemen's fine linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 35c.	35c For Gentlemen's very fine linen Handkerchiefs, worth 50c.	MUFFLERS. Lovely line of Importer's samples of mufflers bought at hals value, at cut rates.

TOWELS.

8c Each for Pure Linen Damask Towels, size 14x28 inches, cheap at 10 cents.	12c Each for all linen Damask Towels size 18x36, worth 18 cents.	13c Each for Barnsley Huck Towels, soft finish, size 17x34, worth 20 cents.
15c For pure linen Crepe Towels. Size 18x36, worth 2oc.	17c Each for all linen Damask Towels with fancy center, size 17x34, value 22 cents.	20c Each for fine Damask Towels, knotted fringe, size 18x36, cheap at 25 cents.
21c Each for extra fine quality Oat meal Towels. Size 20x40, value 30c.	25c Each for fine Damask Towels, fine worked borders, 19x38, great value.	26c Each for very fine Damask Towels, knotted fringe, 20x42, worth 49 cents.
34c For lovely damask towels, knotted fringe, new borders, size 20x42, cheap at 50 cents.	39c Each for very fine Damask Towels size 20x42, fine worked borders, value 60 cents.	47c For beautiful Damask Towels, size 21x48, new shades of borders, worth 75 cents.

STAMPED GOODS.

8c For fine linen stamped tidies down from 15 cents.	21c For stamped linen Tray covers, worth 35 cents.	38c For stamped linen Table scarfs, worth 60 cents.

DON'T MISS THIS.

BASSETT & CO.,

"WRECKERS OF HIGH PRICES."

EVOLUTION OF THE VOICE.

The Subject Discussed by England's Great Throat Specialist.

Darwin seems inclined to believe that, as women have sweeter voices than men, they were the first to acquire musical powers in order to attract the other sex, by which I suppose he means that the feminine voice owes its greater sweetness to more persevering culture for purposes of flirtation. I do not know whether the ladies of the present day will own this soft impeachment, or whether they will be flattered by the suggestion that their remote ancestresses lived in a perpetual leap-year of courtship. Other emotions, however, besides the master passion of love had to be expressed; joy, anger, fear and pain had all to find utterance, and the nervous centers excited by these various stimuli threw the whole muscular system into violent contractions, which in the case of the muscles moving the chest and the vocal cords naturally produce sound—that is to say, voice. These movements, at first accidental and purposeless, in time became inseparably associated with the emotional state giving rise to them, so as to coincide with it, and thus serve as an index or expression thereof. From this to the voluntary emission of vocal sounds is an easy step, and it is probable enough that the character of those sounds was primarily due to the "imitation and modification of different natural sounds, the voices of other animals, and man's own instinctive cries."—Sir Morell Mackenzie, in Popular Science Monthly.

—"The day is not ten years distant," says a scientist, "when the United States will be damaged more by its English sparrows than by all the weevils, cut-worms, crows, black-birds, rabbits, hawks, fleas, flies, moths, curculio, droughts or floods. He could not to-day be got rid of for $5,000,000 in cash. He damaged us last year $35,000,000."

ABOUT PUBLIC OPINION.

It Usually Follows Leaders who Triumph in the Battle of Reason.

It is sometimes necessary to have regard to public opinion, and to rule one's conduct by the whims, prejudices or superstition of the majority, but it is neither necessary nor right to always accept what passes for public opinion as being an infallible guide. It should be questioned at times both as to its authority and its reason, and resisted or changed on occasion. Public opinion does not, as some people suppose, represent a consensus of the opinions of all the people learned and unlearned, virtuous and vicious. If it did it would be a compromise between extremes, something inferior to the best opinion. Whereas it is in fact in nearly all cases the opinion of the wisest leaders. The reason for this is that public opinion is generally guided or controled by the strongest of men, though they may not always be the best. For one who thinks or reasons out things for himself there are tens of thousands who accept ready-made judgments and adopt them as their own, thus forming public opinion upon the judgment of their leaders. It is for this reason that public opinion may generally, in the absence of doubt, be accepted as correct or better than the individual judgment of inferior men. It is for this same reason that it should be questioned and resisted by thinking and conscientious people when they believe it to be wrong, for in that way it may be changed and made right. Considering public opinion in this light as the opinion of leaders of thought adopted and followed by the masses, it is obvious that on some subjects—notably literature, the drama, and the fine arts—it must be to some extent fickle and changeable, following first one set of leaders and then another, but in a general way directed aright. This quality of public opinion, being misinterpreted, has led some writers to treat it with less respect than it deserves. William Hazlitt rails at the public in one of his essays, as he says himself, "in good set terms." He says the public "is so in awe of its own opinion that it never dares to form any, but catches up the first idle rumor, lest it should be behind-hand in its judgment, and echoes it till it is deafened with the sound of its own voice. The idea of what the public will think prevents the public from ever thinking at all, and acts as a spell on the exercise of private judgment, so that in short the public ear is at the mercy of the first impudent pretender who chooses to fill it with noisy assertions of false surmises of secret whispers." It is true that the public does not think, but it is a mistake to assume that the leaders of public opinion are necessarily "impudent pretenders." The contrary is in fact the case. There are enough of independent thinkers to assist the pretenders who occasionally get the public ear, and it is these who really guide the public. Hazlitt continues: "So far, then, is public opinion from resting on a broad and solid basis as the aggregate of thought and feeling in a community, that it is slight and shallow and variable to the last degree—the bubble of the moment, so that we may safely say the public is the dupe of public opinion, not its parent. The public is pusillanimous and cowardly, because it is weak. It knows itself to be a great dunce, and that it has no opinions but upon suggestion. Yet it is unwilling to appear in leading strings, and would have it thought that its decisions are as wise as they are weighty." The mistake of this whole thought lies in its failure to appreciate the fact that as the public has "no opinion but upon suggestion," it must get suggestion and opinions from thinkers who are constantly contending with each other for supremacy in the control of public thought. No guide can lead the public very far wrong, for there are other guides present to correct his errors. Public opinion follows the leaders who triumph in a battle of reason. It is fickle and erratic only as to indeterminate or undermined questions of taste and judgment, and while the debate is going on. It is not and can not be a fixed and unalterable decree as to questions that have been in dispute since man entered the world. It is obvious from this view of public opinion that thinking people should not reject it in a spirit of Hazlitt, nor should they accept it without question, but should take part in correcting it whenever they conceive it to be wrong.—Baltimore Sun.

A FOUR-LEGGED ACROBAT.

Comical Antics and Gymnastic Performance of a Little Tree-Toad.

While walking on a country road one cool morning in June I noticed a small object on the edge of a board fence which excited my curiosity. The object was about two inches long, and looked like a piece of putty which had been pinched on to the board, or, perhaps, more like the light-gray fungus growth seen on decayed trees.

I approached cautiously, having a strong feeling that it might be a thing of life, although there was nothing about it to indicate that it was such. When near enough to touch it I felt confident that it was a tree-toad, even though I had never before seen one. Its little head and rump were drawn down and partially under, and its legs and feet were drawn up and folded so closely to the body as to make an almost symmetrical figure, the lines where the limbs touched the body being almost imperceptible. With a feeling of joy I closed my hand over it and removed it from the fence.

To the sensitive palm of the hand its touch was cool, but not moist or "clammy," as in the case of its cousins, the common toad and the frog. Its skin felt smooth and silky.

For fear of smothering the little fellow I made a pouch of my handkerchief, putting a stone in the bottom of it to make it roomy, and in that way brought him home for a closer acquaintance.

When placed on the center of the library table, he sat for a moment as if to collect his thoughts, and then sprang, blindly, as it seemed, over the table's edge and caught with one toe on an object which he was passing, and which he could not have seen from where he started. Although going with great swiftness, the strength of that single slender toe, rounded on the end with its curious little sucker, was sufficient to enable him to stop and draw himself up in good form. He then hopped on to the round of a chair, and to give him a good opportunity to display his wonderful agility, I tipped the chair on one leg and revolved it slowly, he hopping from round to round, up, down and across, seemingly enjoying it as much as his audience did.

At first when touched he appeared startled, and would jump. In one of these jumps he landed on the surface of the pier-glass, on which he moved up or down with a sort of half shuffle and half hop. Soon he evinced no fear on being touched, and on being stroked gently on the back would turn his head with a knowing wink in that direction.

Having given us such an interesting entertainment, I considered that he deserved his freedom again. Taking him in my hand I held him up about three feet from an old apple tree at the side of the house. He seemed in no hurry to take his departure, but crawled leisurely up on the tips of my fingers, his little toes clasped firmly around them, surveyed for a moment the group surrounding him, and the next instant alighted on the bark of the tree.

We waited for some time, curious to see his next movement, but he made none. I watched closely for any change of color in his coat, for I had read that tree-toads, like chameleons, change their color and so render themselves almost undistinguishable from their surroundings, but there was none, and he was perfectly plain to the sight of any of those who saw him gain the position; but another person joining the group could not discern him for some time, although his location was pointed out.

After awhile, our attention for a moment being drawn elsewhere, he had disappeared completely, and the sharpest pair of eyes could not trace him, nor had he left the tree. This would tend to prove whether or not he could adapt his color to match his surroundings, he certainly possessed the faculty of getting on to places most like his coat in appearance.—Harper's Young People.

OUR VERY BEST PEOPLE

Confirm our statement when we say that Dr. Acker's English Remeny is in every way superior to any and all other preparations for the Throat and Ludgs. In Whooping Cough and Croup it is a magic and relieves at once. We offer you a sample bottle free. Remember, this Remedy is sold on a positive guarantee.

H. B. Garner, Druggist.

GRAND FINALE

IN

BARGAIN PEN GOODS.

We have thrown into the Bargain Pen this morning:

36 pairs mens plain and box toe boots, calf and veal kips and marked them $1.50, former price $2.50 to $3.50.
12 pairs boys half fine boots for $1.25, former price $2.50.
100 pairs women's heavy leather shoes, worth $100 for 50 cents.
36 pairs misses kid button shoes for 50c, former price $1.50.
100 pairs childs rubber sandals for 10c former price 25 cents.
12 pairs old ladies glove grain shoes at 50c former price $1.50.

This will be your last chance at Bargain Pen Goods and Bargain Pen Prices. These goods will not be taken back or exchanged.

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Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

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Office 18 and 20 Ninth Street, over Post Office.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1890.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE H MADDEN as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating primary or convention.

We are authorized to announce CAPT. JAMES B. MARTIN, of Barren county, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce J. S. RAGSDALE as a candidate for County Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce WM. COWAN as a candidate for County Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Sam'l G. Buckner as a candidate for County Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Democracy of Christian county.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce M. D. DAVIE as a candidate for County Judge of Christian county, subject to the Democratic primary election, Saturday, January 11th, 1890.

We are authorized to announce THOS. J. MORROW as a candidate for County Judge of Christian county, subject to the Democratic primary election Jan. 11.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce W. M. West as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Christian county. Subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

FOR JAILER.

Geo. W. Long is a candidate for re-election to the office of Jailer of Christian county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. LONG as a candidate for Jailer of Christian county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce W. T. VAUGHAN as a candidate for Jailer of Christian county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce Dennis R. Perry as a candidate for Assessor of Christian county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce OWEN J. SMITH as a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party, Primary election Jan. 11.

"Pig Iron" Kelly is on his death bed and the end is hourly expected.

Ohio and Mississippi will inaugurate their new Democratic governors on next Tuesday.

One of the lady candidates for Librarian destroyed her chances by firing a poem at the Legislators.

Senator Ingalls gives notice that he is loaded with a speech on the negro problem. He will explode next Monday.

Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn was formally re-elected to the U. S. Senate Tuesday, for the term expiring March 4, 1897.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell is to be succeeded as Pension Agent at Louisville by Dr. C. J. Walton, of Hart County, who was appointed Monday.

Representative Knapp, of Defiance, one of the Democratic legislators of Ohio, died Wednesday of la grippe. This reduces the Democratic majority on joint ballot to 7.

Brice is practically certain of the Democratic nomination for Senator from Ohio. The Legislature is now in session and the caucus will be held in a few days.

Jackson's Day was celebrated in Nashville Wednesday with imposing ceremonies. The railroads gave reduced rates and the city was crowded with strangers.

Commissioner Hord, of Tennessee estimates the loss to farmers of that state, from spoiled meat, at $350,000. The loss in Kentucky will be many times that much.

During the year 1889, 14,392 hogsheads of tobacco were sold on the Mayfield market, giving that town a place among the best markets in the state.

Gen. Thos. H. Taylor, Chief of Police of Louisville from 1882 to 1885, has again been appointed to the position, succeeding Col. Wood, who has held the office for several years.

As the KENTUCKIAN has before remarked, there will be no negroes on the police force. The Republican Council is between the devil and the deep sea, but between the two alternatives they will take the bottomless brine.

Among the postmasters appointed Monday were the following for important offices in Kentucky: J. S. Vannata, Shelbyville; Mrs. P. T. Courts, Stanford; S. D. Van Pelt, Danville; C. C. Watkins, Owensboro, and W. F. Watkins, Williamsburg.

Judge W. L. Jackson has written a caustic reply to Gov. Buckner's assault upon him in his recent message. The language is so salty and vigorous that it savors very strongly of discourtesy to the Governor. His defense is quite lengthy and criticises Gov. Buckner severely in the concluding paragraph. It is in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee.

Hon. H. C. Dixon in an interview by the *Gleaner* denies that Mr. Brown in any way influenced his support of Myers and says:

"What small support I gave the Hon. Harvey Myers in his recent race for the Speakership was given purely through friendship, without the advice or suggestions of any one, and with no politics in it whatever, save his candidacy."

Since both of the parties concerned have entered an emphatic denial, the Bowling Green *Times* ought to be satisfied.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

The daily expense of running the Legislature is about $900.

Sixty-six bills were introduced yesterday, most of them local in character.

A bill raising the limit of grand larceny from $10 to $20 has been introduced.

Mr. Weil wants a fine of $50 imposed on those engaged in the sport of turkey shooting.

The first bill signed by the Governor was an amendment to the charter of Catlettsburg.

Mr. Rudy offered a resolution calling for a committee to investigate the lotteries operated in the State.

The Republicans in the Legislature voted for A. H. Stewart, one of their number, for U. S. Senator.

A bill making it a felony, punishable by a fine, to sell cigarettes to boys under 16, has been introduced.

R. B. Walker and Senator Kemp, of Fulton, declined to accept railroad passes offered them by the C. & O.

Committees have been appointed to investigate Harlan and Perry, the most lawless of the mountain counties.

Speaker Myers has appointed W. O. Mize, of Wolfe, enrolling clerk of the House. The place was offered to Hon. Henry C. Dixon who declined it.

The bill to divide Hopkinsville into wards in behalf of white rule, which caused such a fight at the last session, was again introduced Tuesday by Mr. Wharton.

Hon. Wm. M. Smith, of Mayfield, is one of the brightest and ablest of the new members. He has already taken a prominent place among the leaders of the House.

Mr. Norman has introduced a bill of importance to miners. It requires corporations to pay their employes semi-monthly in lawful money and prohibits the use of script redeemable only at company stores.

Mr. Gay offered a bill making it unlawful to appropriate money for the support of idiots outside of the charitable institutions of the State. This is intended to make the counties take care of their own idiots as well as their paupers and is a good bill.

The most important bill to newspapers yet introduced is the legal advertising bill of Mr. Dowell. It requires all advertising which may be required by law to be done by any court or public officer of this Commonwealth shall be published in the local newspaper which has the largest circulation of bona fide subscribers in the county in which the advertisement is required to be published. The charges for this advertising shall not exceed the rates prescribed for the official paper of the Commonwealth. The bill was referred to the Committee on General Statutes.

The KENTUCKIAN has information that a bill has been forwarded to Frankfort creating for the city of Hopkinsville the office of Mayor. There is very little difference between a mayor *ex officio* and a mayor *de facto*, in a city where the position is not a salaried office. If we had a board of seven or fourteen aldermen, elected from various wards of the city, the office of mayor might be created to be filled by the Chairman of the board. The Mayor's powers might in that event be extended so as to make that official police judge and let the office of city judge be abolished. This would make the position worth seeking and would call out the best men in the several wards as candidates for aldermen. If a bill is to be introduced, however, creating the office of mayor, its originators would very likely want it to be an elective office, so the colored voters could elect the mayor as they have been electing the Council, and would not favor such an amendment as would embody the ideas set forth above. Should the bill make its appearance the Democrats of Hopkinsville, who pay the bulk of the taxes, will be entitled to consideration and can present such an amendment as will guard the interests of the people and save the city from the rule of the gang who now dominate its municipal affairs.

Many of the smaller cities of the State are asking for the Wallace election law and this law or something similar, with a registration feature, will probably be enacted for Hopkinsville. The Wallace law has acted like a charm in Louisville and when its defects are corrected by amendments already proposed it will do about all that can be done to purify the ballot. It is somewhat complicated and expensive, but probably nothing better can be done than to extend its workings to Hopkinsville, Henderson, Bowling Green, Owensboro, Paducah and other cities in the state where legislation is needed to insure fair elections.

The latest political news is that Gov. Buckner will be a candidate for reelection, provided the new constitution makes the governor eligible for a second term, as it is expected it will do.

Mr. William T. Price a Justice of the Peace, at Richland, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago; but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: The Remedy cannot be recommended too highly. Let any one troubled with rheumatism neuralgia or lame back give it a trial and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by Buckner Leavell.

THE WARD BILL.

Hon. Wm. Wharton introduced a bill Tuesday, dividing the city of Hopkinsville into wards. This bill was defeated in the last Legislature by a tie vote, but there are the strongest assurances that it will pass this time without any formidable opposition. For years the City Council of Hopkinsville has been empowered to divide the city into wards, but has refused to do so because a majority of the wards would necessarily be Democratic. The negroes of the northeastern portion of the city, who would all have to be in one or two wards, have been allowed to elect Councilmen for both themselves and the Democratic portions of the city and thereby control the entire city government. Hopkinsville is perhaps the only city in Kentucky of any considerable size not divided into wards. The bill before the Legislature is a fair and equitable division according to area, population and property and its passage will be of incalculable value to the city. It provides for seven wards, each ward to elect its own representative. It does not abolish the Council and create a board of Aldermen, but a great many of our best citizens, irrespective of party, think the bill should go further and do this, in order that the interests of the city may not be allowed to suffer longer under the old order of things. The people of Hopkinsville have made their appeal to the Legislature in a conservative form and confidently expect their bill to be passed. Efforts are being made to tack on certain amendments, but the measure will be passed as it is, unless the attempts of Republican extremists to defeat it should bring on a fight and make a more comprehensive bill necessary. There are 116 Democrats and 22 Republicans in the Legislature and the Republicans will of course realize the futility of opposing a measure that was made a party question in many of the legislative districts in Western Kentucky. Courage Democrats, he laughs best who laughs last.

THE CRAFT.

A new paper called the *Boomer* has been started at Fordsville, Ohio county, by L. J. Early.

The Henderson *News* is looking for a live, energetic associate, with a view to starting an afternoon daily. Henderson already has two dailies.

Henry M. Caldwell, an old newspaper man though still young in years, who has lately been with Levy, of Louisville, as advertising agent, has resigned and is now with Deppen & Sons.

The President of the Kentucky Press Association has appointed W. T. Havens, of the Mt. Sterling *Sentinal-Democrat*; Green R. Keller, of the Carlisle *Mercury*; W. P. Walton, of the Stanford *Interior-Journal*; John A. Lyne, of the Henderson *Journal*; Henry E. Thompson, of the Paducah *News*; John B. Gaines, of the Bowling Green *Times*; and S. C. Roberts, of the Lexington *Leader*, a committee to look after the interests of a general advertising law, and they will please notify him at once if they can and do accept.—Frankfort *Capital*.

Mrs. Southworth Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Hannah B. Southworth, who has been buried in the Tombs since November 22, the day she killed Stephen L. Pettus, died this morning at 8:15. This ends, and ends well, some think, as dramatic and unusual a murder story as has been told in New York for several years. It possessed all the points of a strong, sensational novel. The man who was murdered was well known even in as great and big a city as New York, and the woman who murdered him was beautiful and young, and some say terribly wronged. It would have been a celebrated case, a case that would have divided the city on two sides; but now since this morning the indictment against Hannah B. Southworth has been quashed by a higher court.

As soon as relatives can be communicated with, and arrangements made, the body will be taken to Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Southworth's birth-place.

TOBACCO NEWS.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

[Furnished by Glover & Durrett.]

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 389 hhds. with receipts for the period of 554 hhds. Sales on our market up to this date of the crop of 1889 amount to 3,580 hhds.

Sales were resumed on our market again on the 2nd of January and the market opened up about as it closed before the holidays. The offerings of new dark tobacco during the week have been confined to very few hogshead, the quality of which was common and prices low. We are not able to report any improvement in prices on old dark tobacco. The stocks on our market at the close of the year amounted to 34,370 nhds. The following quotations fairly represent our market for dark tobacco crop of 1888:

Trash, 50c to $1 00.

Common to medium lugs, $1 00 to 1 50.

Dark lugs, extra quality, $1 50 to 3 00.

Common leaf, $3 00 to 4 00.

Medium to good leaf, $4 00 to 5 00.

Good leaf, extra length, $5 00 to 6 50.

Rich wrappery tobacco, $6 50 to 10 00.

Terrence O'Hara and Bridget O'Tourke lived in adjoining houses at Pointed Post, N. Y., for thirteen years. They loved, were married and have lived together for seven years, but have never spoken a word to each other. Both are deaf and dumb and Terrence is blind. Bridget cannot smell very well, but their three children have full possession of their senses.—*Times*.

Christian County Pomona Grange.

As there is but one subordinate grange in Todd county and it a member of the Christian county grange, and having been invited to meet with them, we will do so, in their hall in Trenton, Friday, Jan. 17th, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. The following is the program:

The comparative value of beef and dairy products and cost of production. G. V. Green, W. C. Garth.

The grasses and their cultivation.—J. L. Moseley, M. B. King.

To what extent should the grange co-operate with other farmers' organizations?—C. D. Bell, Dr. J. D. Clardy.

Do our present laws and system of government demand political action in the grange?—T. D. Waller, Austin Peay.

What are the causes of depression of agricultural products?—Frank M. Pierce, T. H. Shaw,

Does success in life depend more on individual exertion or circumstances?—Ed. Webb, Thomas Green.

These questions will be discussed in open grange and everybody is invited to attend and participate. We hope all the granges of Christian county will be well represented and not only those whose names are on the program but every member of the grange should think over these questions and be prepared to express his views.

T. L. GRAHAM, Lecturer.

BEVERLEY.

BEVERLY KY, Jan. 4.—The social given at Mr. J. T. Steger's residence last Tuesday evening, in honor of Misses Ethel Duke and Minnie Steger, was the most enjoyable party of the holidays, and those who attended can never forget the facinating young hostess, after spending the evening at her hospitable home.

Mr. W. E. Combs has sub-rented the Jack Radford farm to John Johnson. Mr. Combs will move to Newstead.

Your correspondent is suffering with an attack of la grippe or Russian influenza. Mr. Chas. Taylor is also afflicted with the notorious malady.

Lucian Cayce will leave to-morrow for Laredo Texas, where he will make his future home.

Spoiled pork is being hauled out from almost every farm house. Farmers are complaining of flies destroying beautiful fields of wheat.

Mr. Stephen Johnson, who has been visiting his brother, Cave, left to-day for his home in Mexico.

Miss Opal Willis, of Fairview, is visiting Miss Annie Johnston.

BERGUNDY.

An Episode In Court.

Fresno (Cal.) Expositor.

Superior Judge Hunt of San Francisco is a conspicuous illustration of the inconsistency of the judicial temper. There was a divorce case on hearing in his court the other day, when a lawyer of the name af Zalinsky, who had been discourteous in a trial which had taken place a day or two before, wanted to make an apology. So Barrister Zalinsky arose, stopping the wheels of the divorce mill, and asked the Court if he might speak to it on a personal matter.

"What sort of a personal matter do you want to speak about?" inquired the Court.

"I want to apologize for my incivility of a day or two ago."

"Well, I won't hear you now."

"Well when will your Honor hear me?"

"Next week sometime,"

And the divorce mill started up again, but no great headway had been made toward bursting the matrimonial chains of the litigants before the court, when a young man and a young woman made their way to the front and asked the Judge if he wouldn't marry them. The austerity of the judiary, who a moment before was too base to hear an apology from a repentant attorney, ordered a recess and told the couple that he would be only too happy to attend to any claims they might present for his consideration. The young woman was a regular beauty. One look at her face was enough to make Judge Hunt think he had been struck with four sorts of lightning. Well, he married the pair, when the young man offered him a twenty dollar gold piece. He pushed the new benedict aside with a great show of disdain, and made straight for the bride, and didn't stop until he had kissed her three times, taking pains to select a new spot each time. Lawyer Zalinsky looked on in a happy frame of mind, and as soon as the Judge resumed his seat on the bench, asked in a short-metre voice:

"Will the court hear my apology?"

"What! After all this? Your impudence astounds me. If I were to permit the majesty of the law to expend its whole force on you, I'd disbar you and jail you inside of three minutes."

And the mill that breaks hearts and orphans children resumed its monotonous movements.

Who was your Great Grandfather.

The *Detroit Journal* desires to receive, by postal card, the address of all living male and female descendants of Revolutionary officers and soldiers of 1776, and, when possible, the name and state of the ancestor. Wonder if W. H. Brearley, proprietor of the *Detroit Journal*, is contemplating a raid upon the national treasury?

T. J. Mutson, living in LaCrosse county, Wisconsin, should be credited with one of the shortest courtships on record. Last week he went to see the sights of Black River Falls, and while eating dinner at one of the restaurants was smitten with the waiter girl, whom he engaged in conversation. In a few minutes they were friends, in an hour lovers, and before sundown were man and wife, he returning Saturday night with his bride, having been gone from home but three days.—*Times*.

IN TWO COUNTRIES.

A City Partly Located in the United States and Partly in Mexico.

One of the most singularly-located towns in the world is the city of Nogales, one-half of which lies in the Territory of Arizona, and the other half in the Mexican State of Sonora. Mr. Sutton, United States Consul-General at Matamoras, Mexico, in a report to the State Department, gives an interesting account of this city, which he recently visited. There were, at the time of his visit, five thousand or more inhabitants, about one-half of whom lived in Mexico, and the others in the United States. Until comparatively recently the boundary was uncertain, so that many of the inhabitants did not know in which country they lived.

"The line between Mexico and the United States," says Mr. Sutton in his report, "is indicated now by monuments, so that by stopping to take your range, you can usually tell in daylight at least, where you are."

The border line passes obliquely through the railway station of the city. "The consular agent, when I was there," says Mr. Sutton, "was also the agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. As Consul, he signed invoices and bills of lading at his consular desk on the Sonora side of the office, and when he got around to Wells-Fargo's work, he gravely crossed to the other desk, fifteen feet away, located in Arizona, and dispatched express packages."

When the boundary line was surveyed through the town, which is a newly-settled one, more of the territory than was supposed was found to be in Mexico. Portions of houses were discovered to project over the line into Mexico. "A part of the way," the Consul-General's report says, the line ran along the edge, then in the middle of the sidewalk, and finally left it and took to the street, along which it meandered until it struck the base of a high hill on the edge of the town."

Naturally, in a town so situated, where an evil-minded person can commit an offense against the laws and then step across the line and defy arrest, much must depend upon the peaceable disposition of the inhabitants.

"Only the best feeling and good sense," Mr. Sutton says, "can prevent frequent conflicts." There have been some such collisions, but many less than might have been feared.

Nogales has come into existence as the result of a silver mining "boom," and if the mines should not prove rich, the town might dwindle to a smaller one on one side of the border, and its history as a town in two countries come to an end, but at present it is prosperous, and some fine and substantial buildings have been erected.

Consul-General Sutton describes one of the interesting features of this singular town. "The train between Nogales and Benson," he says, "is the famous 'burro train,' a title which its time-table has honorably earned. The time-table allows eight hours to make the distance of eighty-eight miles—it is occasionally one to three hours late—and this headlong speed has been caught up by the facile Western mind, and compared to the patient burro."

The "burro," it should be explained, is the little far-Western donkey, whose movements are apt to be very deliberate, especially when he is urged.—Youth's Companion.

WONDERFUL WILLS.

Testamentary Utterances That Kept the Maker's Memory Green.

Often quoted is the remarkable will of Solomon Sanborn, of Medford, Mass., who died about fifteen years ago. Sanborn was a great patriot, and especially gloried in the part Massachusetts took in the revolutionary struggle. In his will he left his body to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Prof. Agassiz, not, however, without imposing some of the most unheard-of provisions and conditions. His skeleton he desired prepared in the most artistic manner known to the profession, and placed with the many others in the anatomical department of Harvard College. While preliminary preparations were being made in carrying out this extraordinary request, he desired the surgeon to be very careful with the skin so that it could be tanned in pieces of sufficient size to make a pair of drumheads. Upon one of these drumheads the "Declaration of Independence" was to be written, and upon the other Pope's "Universal Prayer." Fitted in its proper wooden frame this ghastly relic was to be presented to a local drummer whom the testator designates a "distinguished friend," upon condition that he would promise to carry it to the foot of Bunker Hill monument on each succeeding anniversary of the battle, at sunrise, and beat upon it the invigorating strains of "Yankee Doodle."

The skeleton of Jeremy Bentham in the Hospital Museum, London, is there at the request of its owner, who made a special provision in his will to have it presented to the hospital, who upon accepting the gift were to have the skeleton mounted and put in the presidential chair at each meeting of the hospital directors.

Dr. Wagner, an American, is up to or even ahead of the English precedent in the dismemberment idea. During his life his relatives had given him but little thought. When it came time for him to die—he had a little money, about $1,000—his brothers became very kind. After his death, when the will was read, the following remarkable clause was disclosed:

"To my brother, Napoleon Bonaparte, I bequeath my left arm and hand; to George Washington, my second brother, my right arm and hand; to my other relatives my legs, nose and ears. My money, $1,000 cash, now in the B—— bank, I bequeath to the physicians and surgeons who carry out my request by dismembering my body and giving to each of my relatives the portion allotted to him or her."

Horatio G. Onderdonk, a brother of the Bishop of New York, made provisions in his will which would have turned old Draco green with envy. Draco was strict and well understood the meaning of the expression "ruling with a rod of iron," but had Mr. Onderdonk lived at the time the old man was preparing his famous code he could have helped to make it more binding. The last paragraph in the Onderdonk will read as follows: "No heir must be an idler, sluggard, profligate, drunkard, gambler; use liquors or tobacco; go hunting or fishing on Sundays; attend races; enter a bar-room or porter-house, neglect to rise, breakfast and be ready for business by nine o'clock, or get married before he or she arrives at the age of twenty-five years."—St. Louis Republic.

When it is taken into consideration the fact that Whiskey is used largely by those who seek its medicinal benefits, the Purity and merits of the Whiskies sold, becomes a question of great importance.

I. W. Harper's Nelson County Whiskey

has been before the public for many years, its Purity is not only guaranteed by the Distiller, but is commented on by a great number of the most eminent physicians in the States. Sole agents, EDMUNDSON & LONG, Hopkinsville, Ky.

G·M·D

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, is the only medicine of its class that is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

WARRANTED.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison, salt-rheum or Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Eating Sores or Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties, if taken in time. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh in the Head, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by druggists.

—49th—

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

Bank of Hopkinsville,

DECEMBER 31st, 1889.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$205,722 05	
Real Estate for Debt	10,094 83	
Banking House	15,000 00	
Cash	83,405 19	
Sight Exchange	138,575 06	
		$542,797 13

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock		$250,000 00	
Surplus Fund		25,000 00	
Due Banks	$ 21,889 66		
Due Depositors	238,287 47	260,177 13	
Dividends Unpaid		120 00	
Dividend No. 49, this day		7,5000 00	
			$542,797 13

J. E. McPHERSON, CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Jan'y 1st, 1890.

J. P. BRADEN,
Not. Pub, Christian Co., Ky.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

The Planters Bank,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.,

DECEMBER 31st, 1889.

RESOURCES:

Notes and Bills Discounted	$162,088 17	
Sight Exchange	42,665 22	
Office Furniture	2,805 25	
Real Estate for Debt	5,947 46	
Stocks and Bonds	5,000 00	
Cash on Hand	64,715 36	
		$283,221 46

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$ 85,000 00	
Individual Depositors	172,822 09	
Due other Banks	5,591 53	
Dividend No. 20, this day	2,400 00	
Surplus Fund	15,000 00	
Undivided Profits	1,407 84	
		$283,221 46

W. L. TRICE, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this Jan'y 1st, 1890.

IRA L. SMITH, Notary Public.

Central Tobacco Warehouse.

J. C. KENDRICK. J. H. PETTUS. GEO. S. IRWIN. T. W. SHAW.

Kenduick, Pettus & Co.,

TOBACCO SALESMEN.

All Tobacco Insured unless we have written instructions to the contrary.

CLAKSVILLE, TENN.

SOLICITING YOUR PATRONAGE.

JOHN T. BODDIE, Boddie, Ky., Agent.

POLK CANSLER,

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE.

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

W. D. MERIWETHER, JOE K. GANT. FOUR MONTHS FREE STORAGE. C. NICK MERIWETHER. C. E. MERIWETHER.

Banner Tobacco Warehouse.

Meriwether & Gant,

Clarksville, Tenn.

WE SOLICIT A SHARE OF YOUR BUSINESS. All Tobacco insured unless instructed in writing. Liberal Advances on Tobacco in Store.

THOS. HERNDON. TOM. P. MAJOR.

HERNDON & MAJOR,

—PROPRIETORS—

Grange Tobacco Warehouse,

Clarksville, Tennessee.

Special Attention to Sampling & Selling Tobacco.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

ROBT. B. WITHERS, - TRAVELING SOLICITOR.

"Young man, qualify yourself for business! The professions are full and the age demands it. Educate yourself for business! A business man for the farm, the counting room and commercial pursuits, and you will succeed now and hereafter."—*Henry Clay.*

Let the above advice by the great Commoner be heeded by every young man and woman who desires success, by attending at once, the

Evansville Commercial College and Institute of Business Training.

SCHOOL HOURS:—9 to 11:30 A. M., 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.

NIGHT SCHOOL:—7 to 9.

For full particulars call on or address

S. N. CURNICK, Principal.

L. GAUCHAT,

JEWELER,

57 FRANKLIN STREET.

CLARKSVILLE, TEN.

LARGE STOCK. PRICES LOW.

Work a Specialty.

4 Year Old Whisky $2 a Gallon.

SEND ORDERS TO

Kraver & Harris,

HOPKINSVILLE, - - - - - - - - - - - - KENTUCKY.

The following brands kept: Daviess County and E. W. Worsham's Peerless; Hill & Winstead's Silk Velvet; Robertson County Corn Whisky; Anderson County Whisky, White Corn Whisky, Rich Grain Sour Mash Union County Whisky and Tennessee Whiskies.

EIGHT DIFFERENT KINDS OF WINES.

SPECIALTIES:

BRANDIES, "PEACH AND HONEY," "ROCK AND RYE," AND "GIN."

4 Year Old

WHISKY

$2.00

Per Gallon.

PRICES FROM $1.50 TO $4 PER GALLON, WITH JUGS FREE.

N. B.—Enclose Postal money Order or Cash with your order.

MARBLE WORKS.

Clarksville, Tenn.

Established 1852.

SAMUEL HODGSON,

Importer and manufacturer of

Granite And Marble Monuments,

The best material and most artistic work at the lowest prices.

F. M. WHITLOW, of Hopkinsville, is my solicitor for the sale of work.

SAM'L HODGSON.

ANOTHER OFFER

Of our immense stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Millinery

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CLOAKS and OVERCOATS AT COST.

MORRIS COHEN.

SHYER'S CORNER.

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Book Keeping, Short Hand, Telegraphy, &c. Write for Catalogue and full information.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

THEO. E. BARTLEY, - - Business Manager.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1890.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Miss Belle Henry, of Casky, is in the city.

Mr. C. M. Latham has been quite sick for several days.

Kit Wyly has returned from a business trip to Nashville.

Miss Hallie Rives, of Lafayette, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Lizzie Gorman, of Clarksville, is visiting Miss Edmundson.

Miss Vic Meacham, of Belleview, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Lillie B. Price is visiting friends near Bennettstown, this week.

Mr. Gus H. Moore has gone to Chicago to travel for a shoe house of that city.

Messrs. Riley Ely, Tom Williams and C. E. West spent Wednesday in Nashville.

Geo. Collison has gone to Bowling Green to take charge of a new steam laundry about to start.

Mr. Will G. Overstreet, representing the paper house of Brandon & Copeland, Louisville, was in town Tuesday.

Miss Bettie Stevenson has gone to Louisville on a ten days' visit while repairs are being made on the Gish building in which her dress-making rooms are situated.

Tom Lasley, who has been clerking in the postoffice at Hopkinsville, has been engaged as salesman by Mr. A. A. Warren.—Stanford *Journal*.

CREAM OF NEWS.

The New Board Takes Charge.

The Republican City Council held its first meeting on Tuesday night and organized by the election of A. H. Anderson Chairman.

After a spirited contest, W. D. Ennis was chosen chief of police, much to the disappointment of the "Old Gang."

There were four applicants for city tax collector, viz: D. G. Wiley, Polk Cansler, W. T. Williamson and Jas. Courtney. Mr. Wiley was chosen.

Capt. R. T. McDaniel was given the job of taking the city census.

The liquor question was brought up and the city license cut down from $325 to $225. This little job alone will cost the city from $2,000 to $2,500.

The Board adjourned without completing its work of decapitating the Democrats in office. Another meeting will be held shortly to select four policemen. The other officers, most of whom are Republicans, were not disturbed for the present. Chief Campbell is given 15 days to hunt a soft place to fall.

There are a large number of negro applicants for places on the police force.

Mr. O'Neill's Debts.

Mr. H. G. O'Neill has written back to Louisville from New York, saying that he will soon return and straighten up his affairs, his household furniture having been attached for a debt of $4,000 in a tobacco speculation. The *Courier-Journal* says: "Suit was entered by the assignee and an attachment taken out against Mr. O'Neill's property. Mr. Witherspoon, not knowing Mr. O'Neill, placed a bailiff in charge, but this had no sooner been done than Mr. O'Neill's identity was made known to the assignee, who forthwith turned the care of the house again over to Mr. Maize, who is now in charge.

"Mr. O'Neill states that on the organization of his company great things depend, and that his personal presence in New York is an absolute necessity to its success until the final details of the organization shall have been perfected. He concludes by saying that he is making such progress that he will be at home in a few weeks, when all the misunderstandings will be cleared away."

A Frightful Death.

The Clarksville *Progress* gives this account of the killing of a young man named Louis Ussery last Saturday:

"The young man is a son of Wm. Ussery, who owns a mill on the south side of Cumberland river near Antioch church, in this county, and was working in the capacity of miller at the time of the frightful accident. By some reason or other the machinery of the mill became unmanageable and whirled the large grinding stone around with such speed that it broke its confines and flew into a thousand pieces, tearing up the frame work of the mill and killing young Ussery instantly. His body and face were horribly mangled; his head was crushed, jaw bone and arm broken and his brains literally strewn all over the building."

Asylum Matters.

The regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of W. K. L. A. was held Tuesday at the Asylum. The accounts for December allowed amounted to $8,884, leaving a balance on hand of $5,003.92, to pay for the recently ordered electric plant and new ward pews, mattresses, etc., now being put in. A great many substantial improvements of this character were made during the year, out of the savings from the regular allowance.

There were only three deaths at the Asylum during the month of December. Six patients were discharged, one restored, four improved and one unimproved.

One Cent and the Costs.

The trial of T. W. Wootton for assaulting and striking Jas. Breathitt, was held before Judge Brasher yesterday, a jury trying the case. A verdict of "one cent, and the costs" was rendered, the jury only being out about five minutes. The difficulty occurred some months ago, but the case had several times been continued.

HERE AND THERE.

A cold wave is due here to-day.

Read pension "ad" on 2nd page.*

Milk cows for sale. S. H. Claggett.*

M. D. Kelly is out again after a few days' sickness.

The polls open to-morrow at 7 a. m. and close at 6 p. m.

Dr. Southall now has telephones at both his office and residence.

Buy goods of 5—McGehee Bros.—5 Clarksville, Tenn., and save money.*

The O. V. Railroad case comes up in the Court of Appeals next Tuesday.

R. M. Wooldridge, livery, feed & sale stable, Fritz' stand. Telephone 144.*

Four new telephones were put in this week, running the list up to about 75.

Mosely & Tribble want 1,000 head of cattle. Headquarters at Wyly & Burnett's.*

This is the last day for the druggists to have their licenses as pharmacists renewed.

Rev. Mr. Phillips will preach at the First Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning and evening.

Rev. J. M. Phillips, of Eminence, will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday morning and evening.

The value of the farm and garden products consumed from the Asylum farm last month amounted to $673.82.

A surprise party at Mr. T. W. Long's Tuesday night was attended by half a dozen couples of young people.

Eld T. D. Moore will preach at Concord Church on the Canton road to-morrow night and Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

The "Dan'l Boone Company" played to a fairly good house Wednesday night and gave a satisfactory performance.

The State Wheel and State Alliance will meet at Bowling Green next Tuesday, the 14th inst., to perfect their recent consolidation.

Mr. Palmer Graves' new house on his farm four miles west of the city is going up rapidly and will be ready for occupancy in a short while.

The day is now 9 hours and 38 minutes long and is getting longer at the rate of ten minutes a week. The sun rises to-day at 7:19 and sets at 4:57.

The KENTUCKIAN has put back its telephone taken out during the fire that threatened the building some time ago. The number is 28.

A lamp was broken in Guynn & Merritt's grocery Tuesday night and burning oil thrown upon the floor. It was promptly extinguished without difficulty.

If we are not mistaken the saloon license in Hopkinsville before prohibition days was $250. It has been fixed at $225 this year, the lowest figure for years.

The greatest interest centers in the triangular race for Clerk between Messrs. Buckner, Cowan and Ragsdale. All of the candidates are sanguine and the race is very doubtful.

The Bank of Cadiz has a surplus of $2,000, undivided profits of $322.61 and declares its second semi-annual divided of three per cent. This is doing pretty well for the first year's business.

The county board of tax adjusters has been in session this week hearing complaints from persons who claim to have been improperly assessed. Not a single tax payer has asked to have his taxes raised.

Maj. S. R. Crumbaugh has completed the stables on his stock farm and took out the ten head of horses recently purchased last Monday. The tenement house will also soon be ready for occupancy.

The KENTUCKIAN office will be headquarters for news to-morrow, as it always is. A larger bulletin board than the regular one will be provided and the returns given to the public as fast as they are received.

Mr. E. C. Bolton was booked for a lecture at the Opera House last night, under the auspices of the Chautauqua Literary circle. His subject was "London and its Characteristics." The KENTUCKIAN went to press before the lecture.

Some feeling has been worked up in the jailer's race, which ought not to be. If there is any one thing we need besides votes at the August election it is harmony amongst ourselves. Let's all keep cool and support the party nominees.

The Colored Brass Band, A. C. Banks President, has employed as teacher Burke C. Scott, of Indiana, who will arrive in a few days. The instruments have been ordered and are expected by next week. The citizens have subscribed liberally and the band will be on a substantial and safe basis from the start.

The KENTUCKIAN job office has been greatly improved this week by the addition of a large amount of new type of the latest and most attractive faces. Our office is now by large odds the best equipped one for plain, fancy and general job work, including book and pamphlet work, to be found in Kentucky, outside of the large cities.

Pee Dee School.

Roll of honor for December, 1889.

Commie Blaine	100
Gertrude Crenshaw	100
Zaidee Hester	100
Lucy Nance	100
Mary Nance	100
Maime Barber	100
Annie Nance	100
Hattie Tinsley	98
Sumantha Johnson	98
Nellie Blaine	98
John Barber	98
Eunice Farnsworth	98
Lizzie Nance	97
Flora Lewis	96
James Allen	96
Alice Binns	96

M. ETHEL DUKE, Teacher.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

The primary election to select candidates for the various county officers of Christian county will be held to-morrow all over the county. The indications at this writing are that the weather will be favorable and a good vote may be expected. There are probably 3000 Democrats in the county, but many of them are very careless about voting. In the present contest there are some races between men whose popularity in the city is so evenly balanced that a large silent vote may be looked for. This is notably the case in the Clerkship race. But making due allowance for this, the interest manifested justifies the conclusion that as many as 2000 votes will be polled. For the benefit of those who may wish to figure on the result, we append the Democratic vote for State Treasurer in 1889 when the vote was very light and for Appellate Judge in 1886 when the local election brought out a full vote:

BY PRECINCTS.

	'89	'86
Hopkinsville No. 1	109	327
" " 2	68	403
" " 3	254	---
" " 4	74	---
Fairview No. 1	31	89
" " 2	50	33
Union School House	39	68
Newstead	47	119
Lafayette	49	101
Bennettstown	51	109
Casky	47	82
Pembroke	110	161
Garrettsburg	54	109
Bainbridge	56	148
Belleview	27	63
Scates'	14	59
Hamby	16	79
Crofton	43	137
Stuarts'	50	88
Fruit Hill	32	60
Wilson's	31	100
Mt. Vernon	49	125
Kelly	40	48
Barker's	28	58
Longview	42	140
Beverly	50	---
Oak Grove	36	---
Totals	1476	2706

As will be seen, there have been four new precincts established since 1886.

A Final Call.

As I previously stated, my business has been such that I have been unable to visit my friends over the county as I would like to have done during the present canvass, so take this method of again asking my friends, one and all, to turn out on to-morrow and cast your votes for me as the nominee for the office of Jailer of Christian county. And allow me right here to assure you that such action will be heartily appreciated by

Your Friend,

GEO. W. LONG.*

SOURCE OF LA GRIPPE.

Russian Influenza Caused by an Infusorial Parasite or Microbe.

According to newspaper reports there are even yet gentlemen writing M. D. after their names who say: We hope we shall succeed in locating the La Grippe bacillus. That was done with scientific perfection as long ago as 1865, by Dr. J. H. Salisbury, of New York City. In 1873 he gave to the world, through Dr. Hallier's *Zlitchrift fur Parisitenkunde* (Jena, Prussia)—the world's leading journal of microscopy—the result of his long-continued and exhaustive study of the animalcular organism or microbe causing this disease. W. Saville Kent's great Manual of Infusoria, published in London in 1882 and universally recognized as the highest authority, recognizes and confirms Dr. Salisbury's discovery. All treatments ordinarily used for colds and coughs are worse than useless in this disease. While they tend get the system out of order, they do not retard the development of the cause. The only remedies that do any good are such as either destroy or retard the growth and reproductiveness of the parasites. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER has been throughly tested on this disease in a scientific manner, and it is wonderful how quick it relieves the suffering patient. If the sputa is examined before the use of RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER you will find the microbes in active motion, but after using this wonderful remedy for a few times, taking ordinary doses internally and using as a nasal douche, upon examination you will find nearly all the microbes are dead or motionless. The treatment must be continued several days, however, so as to thoroughly expel the microbes from the system. We have given our scientific investigation of this disease, and the medicine can be found at Buckner Leavell's drugstore.

So if you wish to stop suffering and return to your work, take this remedy. As a preventive it is sure and reliable. Two doses a day will keep you well and happy.

A Clarksville Tobacco Warehouse.

Now that the tobacco crop is being moved from the barns to the various warehouses preparatory to being offered for sale, the question naturally arises among the farmers which warehouse would be a good one to send their crops to, where proper judgment will be exercised in the handling of same, and satisfactory prices obtained. It will be seen by reference to our columns elsewhere in this issue, that the pioneer house of Kendrick, Pettus & Co., Clarksville, is in the ring for a full share of patronage and has every assurance of obtaining it. The gentlemen composing the firm are all thorough judges of the weed and the markets, which points tends largely to their success in the business. The firm is the oldest in Clarksville and has always commanded a very large share of the tobacco business. The house is represented in this county by Mr. John T. Boddie, of Boddie, Ky., who is in every respect capable of such representation, being an excellent fellow socially and business all round. Mr. Boddie will leave no stone unturned in "hustling" around in the interest of the firm, and will doubtless largely increase the bnsiness this year.

MATRIMONIAL.

Mr. W. T. Williamson and Mrs. Anna J. Holland were married at the Universalist church Wednesday evening, by Rev. V. M. Metcalfe, of the Christian church. At the appointed hour the church was filled with friends of the contracting parties, there hardly being standing room. A beautiful arch had been prepared under which the couple stood while the impressive ceremony was being pronounced. Jno. G. Ellis, C. K. Wyly, Terry Hill and Lucian H Davis acted as attendants. A beautiful wedding march was rendered on the occasion. Mr Williamson is a partner in the livery firm of Williamson & Pool. His bride has been for some time a clerk in the dry goods store of M. Frankel's Sons, and is a daughter of Mr. F. M. Whitlow, of this city. Their many friends wish them much happiness. A large number of handsome presents were received. Among those who gave presents were: Messrs. Henry, Joe and Sam Frankel, Mr. J. D. McGowan, Mr. H. J. Stites, Mr. F. P. Renshaw, Mrs. Gordon Hanbery, Mrs. Frank Owen, Belleview; Miss Lizzie Gorman, Clarksville; Mrs. F. M. Whitlow, mother of the bride.

Another elopement from South Christian occurred last Saturday night. The parties were Mr. R. W. Allen and Miss Hattie Banks, of the Pee Dee neighborhood. They went to Clarksville, where they were united in marriage about 11 o'clock at night. They have a very obliging county clerk over there, who will miss a meal or a night's sleep at any time to help an eloping couple to get married.

Mr. R. Emmet Cooper was married in Caldwell county Tuesday afternoon to Miss Nellie Crider, a very accomplished and attractive young lady. Mr. Cooper is one of our most popular and enterprising young business men and has many friends to congratulate him on his good fortune. The young couple have taken rooms and board at Mr. Wm. Cowan's. They arrived Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Lizzie McCarty and Mr. Dan L. Grinter, prominent young people of Cadiz, will be married on next Wednesday Jan. 15th, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, at the Christian church in Cadiz.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Jno. M. Davis to Ella Glover.

W. T. Williamson to Anna J. Holland.

B. J. Golden to Mary Clark.

Travelers may learn a lesson from Mr. C. D. Cone, a prominent attorney of Parker, Dakota, who says: "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with me and on many occasions have run with it to the relief of some sufferer and have never known it to fail. For sale by Buckner Leavell.

Mr. Jas. T. Harris and bride, *nee* Miss Leavitt, of Decatur, Ill., who have been spending their honeymoon with friends here, leave to-day for Decatur. Mr. Harris is a very worthy and clever young man who spent his boyhood in this city and has many friends hereabouts. He has been for the last three weeks visiting the families of Mr. W. H. West, Mr. L. W. Means and others of his relatives.

DEATHS.

Maria Ward, Dec. 18, of epilepsy, and Joseph King, Dec. 30, of the same disease, patients in the asylum.

Mrs. Rose Lacy Garnett, wife of Mr. Jno. P. Garnett, of Pembroke, died Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 8, in the 38th year of her age. She leaves three children. Mrs. Garnett was a daughter of Mrs. Jno. N. Mills, of this city. She had been in bad health for some time and her death was not unexpected. She was a devout Christian and a devoted wife and mother, whose loss will be severely felt by the community in which she lived. The burial took place yesterday afternoon at 3 p. m., at Pembroke, with appropriate funeral ceremonies.

COLORED.

An 18-months old child of Fletcher Morrison, col., died in the city Tuesday.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Its Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant lemon drink, that positively cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, all sick and Nervous Headaches, Kidney Disease, Dizziness, Loss of appetite, Fevers, Chills, Palpitation of Heart, and all other diseases caused by disordered liver, stomach and kidneys, the first great cause of all fatal diseases. 50cts. and $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

LEMON HOT DROPS.

For coughs and colds, take Lemon Hot Drops.

For sore throat and Bronchitis, take Lemon Hot Drops.

For pneumonia and Laryngitis take Lemon Hot Drops.

For Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases, take Lemon Hot Drops.

25 cents, at druggist. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

President National Bank.

McMinville, Tenn. writes: From experience in my family, Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir has few, if any equals, and no superiors in medicines, for the regulation of the liver, stomach and bowels. Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Hot Drops are superior to any remedies we have ever been able to get for throat and lung diseases. W. H. MAGNESS, Pres. Nat'l Bank.

NOTICE—There is a fraudulent Lemon Elixir on the market—a whisky substitute, a Blind Tiger drink. See that you get Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, an honest, reliable medicine.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

A. A. METZ,

LEADER AND

Controller of Low Prices.

LOOK OUT FOR MY ADVERTISEMENT.

Speaker Reed has already begun the bulldozing and arbitrary tactics outlined by the Republicans in the House to deprive the Democratic minority of its just rights.

Neuralgic Persons

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

SPECIAL LOCALS.

Don't Read It!!

WHY?

You should go to Tom Edmundson's for pure whiskies.—1st. Because he has been in the business 22 years, and don't handle any but the best brands, and 2nd. YOU GET WHAT YOU CALL FOR.

"REMEMBER"

The great sacrifice Assignee's Sale of M. Franke.'s So stock of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods is still going on. Goods must be sold at once. If you want bargains, call at the old stand, 13 & 15 Main St. C. LEVY, Assignee.

YES, MADAM,

We have the material for you. The very nicest kind.

WHAT?

For doing embroidery; also a nice line of tidies, scarfs, etc., already stamped with beautiful designs.

C. E. WEST & Co.
The Sewing Machine Men.

Come to the Assignee's sale of M. Frankel's Sons for Big Bargains. Heavy overcoats, Woolen Underwear, Heavy Boots, &c., going at a tremendous sacrifice.
C. Levy, Assignee.

The Reliable Meat Shop,

Henry Drexler, proprietor, is always supplied with FRESH JUICY MEATS of all kinds. Years of experience in this particular business is a GUARANTEE of RELIABILITY and fair dealing. New customers, give him a trial.

The rush for bargains still continues at the assignee sale of M. Frankel's Sons'. Come on if you want bargains. C. LEVY, Assignee.

DIUGUID & WELLS

Are now receiving a new stock of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, fresh Kraut, Pickles and a general assortment of family and fancy groceries, which they propose selling cheap for cash.

J. W. Smith & Co.,

7th Street Saloon,

In the rear of Bank of Hopkinsville.

Just opened and everything fresh, clean and attractive. Will keep always on hand the PUREST AND OLDEST WHISKIES, the CHOICEST WINES and BRANDIES, and a fine line of favorite brands of KEY WEST and DOMESTIC CIGAKS.

1-7-90.

JNO. G. ELLIS,

LIVERY

—AND—

FEED STABLE.

Elegant Waiting Room for Ladies.

BEST VEHICLES

—AND—

CAREFUL DRIVERS.

Corner 8th and VIRGINIA STS

Telephone 76. feb15ly

WHEN YOU GO —TO— LOUISVILLE

Have Your Photograph Made at

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No. 327 W. Walnut Street,
(Over Macauley's Theatre),
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Pictures Copied and Made New.

The

IMMESE SALE

OF

Dry Goods,

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AND

Clothing

Has Commenced at

Ike Lipstine's

Gish Corner,

DR. W. P. LAWRENCE,

Formerly of Orlando, Fla., is now permanently located at CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Arlington Block.

—OFFERS HIS—

Professional Services

to the citizens of Montgomery and neighboring counties.

SPECIALTIES.

Diseases of the THROAT, NOSE, EYE and EAR. Diseases of Women, Chronic Diseases and Surgery.

PILES cured without PAIN or detention from business. Stricture of Urethra cured by ELECTRICITY.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 11; 2 p. m. to 4
SUNDAYS: 8 a. to 10.

Correspondence solicited.

May 17-ly

PLANING MILLS

—AND—

WAGON FACTORY.

We wish to call the special attention of farmers to the following special lines of goods which we intend to sell at the lowest possible price, all

Guaranteed to be First-Class.

Empire Fertilizer Wheat Drills,
Empire Plain Wheat Drills,
Kentucky Wheat Drills,
McSherry Wheat Drills
Homestead Fertilizer,
WORLD OF GOOD BONE MEAL,
CLIMAX DISC HARROWS,
IRON DUKE HARROWS,
KEYSTONE HARROWS.
BUGGIES,
PHÆTONS,
ROAD CARTS.
Buggy and Wagon Harness.

Engines,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets
Builders' and Farmers' Hardware.
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
MIXED PAINT,
PAINT BRUSHES
LIME, HAIR, CEMENT AND FIRE BRICK.

We most cordially invite you to call and see us.

Most Respectfully,

FORBES & BRO.

C. M. LATHAM'S

GRAND FREE

GIFT DISTRIBUTION!

1 Set Furniture	$100 00	1 Pair Ladies' Fine Shoes	$ 3 50
50 Yards Masonville Domestic	5 00	1 Pair Ladies Kid Gloves	1 75
1 Gold Headed Silk Umbrella	6 00	½ Ladies' Handkerchiefs	3 00
1 Silk Dress Pattern	25 00	½ Doz. Ladies' Hose	3 00
3 Yards Fine Table Linen	3 00	1 Marseilles Quilt	2 50
1 Night Clock	4 00	1 Pair Gents' Kid Gloves	1 50
½ Dozen Towels	3 50	1 Smyrna Rug	3 50
1 Chair Tidy	2 00	1 Doz. Napkins	2 00
1 Gents' Tie	50	50 Yards Brussels Carpet	40 00
½ Doz. Gents' Hankerchiefs	2 50	1 Pair Lace Curtains	4 00
1 Table Cloth	2 00	1 Cashmere Shawl	2 00
1 Rocking Chair	10 00	1 Table Cover	5 00
1 Copy Kentuckian, 1 year	2 00	1 Towel Rack	5 50
1 Lace Bed Set	5 00	1 Black Brocaded Dress Pattern	15 00
1 Large Smyrna Rug	7 50	1 Pair Gents' Hanan Shoes	6 00
1 White Sewing Machine	50 00	1 Crying Doll	2 00

Eor each and every cash purchase of ONE DOLLAR a ticket will be given you which will entitle the buyer to a chance in the Gift Distribution of the above list of presents, offering you at the same time

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

Rugs, Mattings, Etc.,

as cheap as any house in Hopkinsville or Christian County, preferring to distribute among my customers, in this manner, these gifts rather than to pay their value in reckless advertisement, assuring you that each present is absolutely given away with the purchase named. Thanking the trade for their generous patronage in the past and soliciting a continuance in the future, pledging at all times full value for all purchases made in my house, I am,

Very Truly,

C. M. Latham,

No. 5, South Main Street,

CLARKSVILLE LIQUOR STORE,

S. BAER & CO.,

PROPRIETORS, Dealers in

WHISKIES, :- BRANDIES

Wines, Gins, Etc.,

—WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF—

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

And Smokers' Articles.

Sole agents Sachs Prudens Ginger Ale, Alf & Alf Ale and Porter, A. L. Dunlap & Co.'s Tobaccos, S. R. & J. C. Motts celebrated Crab Apple and Champagne Cider, Crescent Brewing Co.'s justly celebrated Export Beer. Give us a call. Sign of the Big Black Bear.

S. BAER & CO.

First Floor Tobacco Leaf Building.

Caldwell & Randle,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

GALVANIZED IRON, CORNICE, WINDOW CAPS,

CRESTING, ROOFING, GUTTERING AND OUTSIDE WORK A SPECIALTY.

AND DEALERS IN

Tinware, Glassware, Queensware, Cutlery and Lamps.

Ninth St. Hopkinsville, Ky.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. A. SOUTHALL,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office over First National Bank,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.

Junius C. McDavitt,
DENTIST,
Office over Kelley's Jewelry Store,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.

DR. F. M. STITES,
Office over Bank of Hopkinsville.
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.
Telephone Residence and Office.

A. P. Campbell,
DENTIST,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.
OPERATING A SPECIALTY.
Office over M. Frankel's Sons.

W. W. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
Office west side of Court Square.

HENRY J. STITES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
Telephone No. 27.

J. LIEBER'S
TONSORIAL -:- PARLOR.
OVER HOOSER & BALLARD'S.
Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting and Dressing, and all work in the line executed in he best of style. Give me a call.
Apr. 16, '89. J. LIEBER.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
Before you have your picture taken come and see the character of my work. You will be satisfied that my pictures are equal to the best city work. Special attention given to Life-Size portraits by the new Bromide Process. Fine line of Picture Frames always on hand.
CLARENCE ANDERSON,
Main street. Hopkinsville, Ky.

Road Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.
Ten per cent Cheaper than anybody. **Buggies!**
☞Don't buy before getting our prices and catologues.
THE GEO. W. STOCKELL CO.,
Name this paper. NASHVILLE, TENN

SHERWOOD -:- HOUSE!
(Under New Management.)
T. C. BRIDWELL, PROP'R,
Large Sample Rooms. Hess System Call Bells.
RATES - - - - $2 per Day.
Special rates by the week.
Corner 1st & Locust streets. **Evansville, Ind.**

FIRST National Barber SHOP
GRAY & YOUNG, Props.
E. NINTH ST., NEAR MAIN.
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THAT FIGHT
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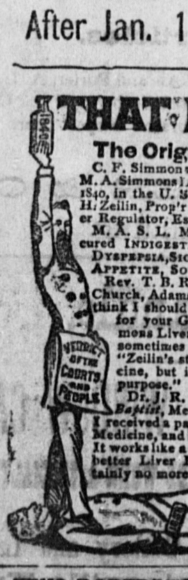
C. F. Simmons, St. Louis, Prop'r M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, Est'd 1840, in the U. S. Court DEFEATS J. H. Zeilin, Prop'r A. Q. Simmons Liver Regulator, Est'd by Zeilin 1868. M. A. S. L. M. has for 47 years cured INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, LOST APPETITE, SOUR STOMACH, ETC. Rev. T. B. Reams, Pastor M. E. Church, Adams, Tenn., writes: "I think I should have been dead but for your Genuine M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. I have sometimes had to substitute "Zeilin's stuff" for your Medicine, but it don't answer the purpose." Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor *The Baptist*, Memphis, Tenn. says: I received a package of your Liver Medicine, and have used half of it. It works like a charm. I want no better Liver Regulator and certainly no more of Zeilin's mixture.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

HEALTHFUL RECREATION.

Dr. Talmage Chats About Wholesome and Pernicious Amusements.

You can judge of the moral character of any amusement by its healthful result or by its baleful reaction. There are people who seem made up of hard facts. They are a combination of multiplication tables and statistics. If you show them an exquisite picture, they will begin to discuss the pigments involved in the coloring. If you show them a beautiful rose, they will submit it to a botanical analysis, which is only the post-mortem examination of a flower. They have no rebound in their nature. They never do any thing more than smile. There are no great tides of feeling surging up from the depths of their soul, in billow after billow of reverberating laughter. They seem as if nature had built them by contract, and made a bungling job of it. But, blessed be God, there are people in the world, who have bright faces, and whose life is a song, an anthem, a pæan of victory. Even their troubles are like vines that crawl up the side of a great tower, on the top of which the sunlight sits, and the soft air of summer hold perpetual carnival. They are the people you like to have come to your house; they are the people I like to have come to my house. If you but touch the hem of their garments you are healed. Now, these exhilarant, and sympathetic, and warm-hearted people are the most tempted to pernicious amusements. In proportion as a ship is swift, it wants a strong helmsman; in proportion as a horse is gay, it wants a stout driver; and these people of exuberant nature will do well to look at the reaction of all their amusements. If an amusement sends you home at night nervous, so that you can not sleep, and you rise in the morning, not because you are slept out, but because your duty drags you from your slumbers, you have been where you ought not to have been. There is amusements that send a man next day to his work bloodshot, yawning, stupid, nauseated; and they are wrong kinds of amusement. There are entertainments that give a man disgust with the drudgery of life, with tools because they are not swords, with working aprons because they are not robes, with cattle because they are not infuriated bulls of the arena. If any amusement sends you home longing for a life of romance and thrilling adventure, love that takes poison and shoots itself, moonlight adventures and hair-breadth escapes, you may depend upon it that you are the sacrificed victim of unsanctified pleasure. Our recreations are intended to build us up; if they pull us down as to our moral or as to our physical strength, you may come to the conclusion that they are obnoxious.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in N. Y. Observer.

STORY OF A SPONGE.

It Lives, and Yet It Has No Heart, Mouth, Stomach or Lungs.

Sponges were at one time living animals. Although they have no nerves, no heart, no lungs, no mouth and no stomach, yet they are placed by the naturalists in the animal kingdom.

Living sponges consist of a jelly-like mass, supported by a frame-work of horny fibers called spicules. This "jelly body" covers all parts of the framework, or skeleton, with which we are so familiar.

During the life of the sponge the flesh is said to present a beautiful appearance, almost all the colors of the rainbow, dazzling the eyes with their brilliancy.

During life the sponge is constantly drawing water through its pores, and countless streams are continually flowing through the sponge, bringing in little particles of food and all the air needed to support it. There is another element in this wonderful circulation that should not be overlooked. Located in different parts of these pores are cup-shaped hollows filled with fine thread-like particles, or "celia," which are continually in motion and assist in keeping the water in circulation.

Every thing that lives must breathe and eat. And it is one of the curiosities of nature that an animal without a mouth or a stomach can eat and digest its food. The circulation of the water through the pores supplies oxygen for breathing at the same time that it brings little particles of food into contact with different portions of the sponge. When the food touches any part of the body, the soft, jelly-like flesh sinks in so as to form a cup, while the surrounding parts creep out over the morsel of food until it is entirely covered. Here it is held until the digestible portions are absorbed, when the flesh assumes its original position, or any shell or other refuse that remains from the meal is carried away by the currents of water.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

DOMESTIC STRATEGY.

Cases in Which It Is Necessary for Women to Wheedle Their Husbands.

The Indian squaw is the slave of her brave. She works for him and serves him even as his horse or his dog work for him, but, unlike the dog or horse, that Indian woman is possessed of one of the strongest human instincts—the love of power. The only voice she can have in the community, her very supremacy in her own wigwam, is through her influence over the men of her family. This being the case, she must be a very remarkable squaw who does not flatter, wheedle and cajole her husband, and by every possible means secure as strong a hold as possible over him.

We all know households to-day where these wigwam tactics are pursued. The master is irascible, overbearing obstinate. The wife is his equal in most respects, and in some his superior—in self-control and a good temper particularly so. For the peace of the household it is impossible to directly oppose the dicta of the master, who is of a sort that wants to know best about all domestic matters, the discipline of the nursery and the kitchen, as well as the routine of the stable, or the ordering of the wine cellar.

Now, in the matters pertaining to kitchen and nursery, the wife knows that her husband's ideas are wrong and that her own are right, and by a constant series of small deceptions the tyrant is led to believe that his measures are carried out, whereas, in point of fact, they are quite properly ignored. I do not say the wife is blameless, but I say that the fault lies first with the husband, whose tiresome tyranny forces his wife into subterfuges for the sake of the general good. There is a large class of men who have to be thus cajoled.—Household.

Drunkenness---Liquor Habit---In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be taken in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Reca Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLEVER GOV. GORDON.

How He Sold W. J. Arkell, Russell Harrison's Partner.

Gen. Gordon, the Governor of Georgia, wrote to W. J. Arkell, the publisher of Judge and Frank Leslie's, quite recently, and told him that he was very anxious to add some features to his stock farm, particularly in the department of mules, and said that if Arkell would be so friendly and obliging as to pick out half dozen of this kind of animal, of a gentle disposition and of feminine gender, that the Governor would feel himself under the deepest obligation. Gordon declared that he was ambitious to have the finest and most numerous family of mules in America. Arkell was brought up on a farm, but he did not perceive the Gilbertan humor concealed in the letter, and in all good faith proceeded to Bull's Head and opened negotiations for the kind of mules that Gov. Gordon had described. His simple and straightforward request called forth more uproarious hilarity among the horsemen than a circus and three good farce comedies could have produced in a month, and Mr. Arkell didn't quite see where the joke came in until he was given to understand by a horse dealer who had temporarily got the better of his merriment, that if the population had to depend on the system of breeding, wickedly suggested by Gov. Gordon, the population would die out with the present generation. At the present time Mr. Arkell is very busily cogitating a scheme for getting even with Gov. Gordon.—[New York Mail and Express.

THAT TERRIBLE COUGH.

In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, raising phleg, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, chilliness in the evening or sweats at night, all or any of these things are the first stages of consumption. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy *will* cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarrantee by H. B. GARNER, Druggist.

Adam Kengle and Augusta Kaaukuer, of Minnesota, were to have been married October 15. In an unguarded moment Adam swore at a Sunday-school picnic. Augusta fainted and was sick for some days in consequence, being delirious most of the time. She swore most awful oaths while out of her head, and her father suspected Adam of having used such language constantly in her presence, and the wedding is declared off.—*Times.*

THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DEATH.

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it *must* be purified to avoid death. Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixir has *never* failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under a positive guarantee.

H. B. GARNER, Druggist.

Mary Hall and James Flanders, of Ironton, Mo., had never met until the afternoon of October 9. Their meeting was accidental. Mary slipped and would have fallen while crossing the street if James' strong arm had not unheld her. As he grasped her both were thrilled. An acquaintance was soon struck up, and at 9 o'clock that night they were married. Mary regrets the incident very much.—*Times.*

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH PILLS.

Are active, effective and pure. For sick headache, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, bad complexion and biliousness, they have never been equaled either in America or abroad.

It is not William Patterson's fault that he is single. He lives in Iowa, and has tried to elope four times. His last attempt was coupled with the robbery of his prospective father-in-law. William is in jail, his adored is in tears, and her father in high spirits. William will remain single for some time.—*Times.*

POOR BUT HONEST.

He Tried Hard to Keep His Promise, and Nobody Kicked.

The other forenoon a young man with a forlorn-looking countenance, and a suit of clothes which seemed to have run all together and consolidated to save expense, mounted a salt barrel on the sidewalk on Michigan avenue, and started off with:

"My dear friends, pause for a moment and hear my narrative. I am a poor but honest young man. My motto is 'Excelsior.' My parents are dead and I am a poor lone orphan."

He added considerable to the above, and in a few minutes he had a crowd of fifty people around him. Then he announced:

"My dear friends, I do not ask for charity. All I want is a fair show to make my way in life. I shall now ask you to chip in a nickel apiece, and I will endeavor to do something never yet done on the face of the globe. I will try to turn a quadruple somersault in the air."

The crowd seemed to like the idea, and the small change rattled in until the gross amount was about three dollars. The young man got down off the barrel, spit on his hands, picked out his ground, and turned a pretty fair somersault. He turned another and another and then remounted the barrel and said:

"Kind friends, I have tried to, but I can't do it. Assuring you of my heartfelt thanks for your kindness, I remain yours truly."

And not a man uttered a word of complaint.—Detroit Free Press.

DO NOT SUFFER ANY LONGER.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct.

H. B. GARNER, Druggist.

Esther Stevenson fell in love with Thomas Newcome, a clerk in her father's business house in Olathe, Mon. Thomas was willing, but poor and youthful. He was not nineteen and Esther was twenty-seven. Esther eloped with him, having provided herself with funds from her father's pocketbook without his consent. Thomas is now in jail and Esther is on a visit to friends in Montana.—*Times.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. B. Garner.

UNCLES BEN AND DAN.

Some Idea of the Way They Entertain the Country Store Crowd.

When Uncle Ben and Uncle Dan happen to meet in the country store there is sure to be some fun. The audience gathers quietly, posts itself on convenient broom-racks, butter-tubs and flour barrels, with a premium for the seat nearest the dried prune box; and after all are seated, and the clock carefully set back, the master of ceremonies, in the person of the senior partner' observes insinuatingly:

"I b'lieve you fit in th' war, Uncle Ben?"

Uncle Ben's "haow?" is followed by a reiteration of the remark, pitched in a key that joggled a china wash-basin off one of the upper shelves, and the performance begins.

"I'll allow I did, fren' Tark, an' fit hard, too. Me an' Dan here went in, in '61, in Cap. Bill Mulcher's comp'ny an' didn' come out till Gineral Lee said he thought it was kinder 'propriate that we'd orter. Didn't we, Dan?"

"No," from Uncle Dan, who hasn't grooved into the drift of the conversation at all.

"'Member th' the time when we was green sojers, Dan, an' you got lost in that air cypress swamp down to Shelbyville, an' I swum out an' reskered yer on my back, just as that air copper-headed snake was goin' to sting ye? 'Member that?"

"He's talking about the army!" yells Bilford in Uncle Dan's ear. "Wants to know if you remember about the snake incident down at Shelbyville."

"Do I?" emits Uncle Dan, waking up; "bet your d'rogatory life I do! Why, Ben not only seen snakes, but, after we got him out of th' tent and th' apple-jack fog horn worn off of him a lettle, 't was all we could do to keep him from runnin' down ter th' cypress swamps to chase a blue cow with yaller wings that he said he seen swimmin' acrost th' crick.

"It was jest about a week afore I got shot plum b'tween th' eyes leadin' my comp'ny into Hell's Oven down near th' Millville cross-roads; so I 'member it well."

Here Uncle Ben breaks in again.

"'T warn't a great while arter that that Daniel got stuck in th' back of th' neck with a nail out of mule-shoe, an' you orter heard him yell while th' medicine man was pryin' it out. He sent messages to all his fren's, an' give me his watch for lyin' an' sayin', when I got home, that he died with his face to th' foe.

"Them was great days gents, great days. Why, durin' the siege of Petersburg, when shells as big as dog-kennels was droppin' out of th' sky, an' powder-smoke was so thick that th' fellers used ter lean against it when they got tired, I uster sit up on top of th' earthworks an' play poker with our Major, jest as cool, an' with more sat'sfaction than as if I was playin' with Zeb Dresser on that barrel he's settin' on.

"Only trouble was that every once in awhile a minie ball would hit our chip stacks, an' then we'd have divide up an' begin all over ag'in.

"I wuz speakin' 'bout Petersburg, Daniel. Rec'lect that summer?" [This in a fog-horn voice that could be heard in a trance.]

"I rec'lect," responds Uncle Dan, "that you bought out S ng r, th' sutler, 'bout two weeks afore the siege began; an' reports uster come to us roosters at th' front that you was makin' money hand over fist an' sendin' it home; that's what I rec'lect."

"These fellers here don't know nothin' 'bout war, Daniel," replies the old fellow, who thinks his friend has substantiated his story. And thus the fight goes on until nine o'clock comes; the shutters are put up, and the unwilling audience disperses.

A last word comes back from Uncle Dan as they disappear in the gloom, yelled at the top of his voice. It is:

"Don't draw it too hard on 'em, Ben. They'll think we're lyin'."—Puck.

NICKEL-BEARING MINES.

One That Yields a Product of Four Thousand Tons per Year.

In the Copper Cliff mine near Sudbury, Can., it is said more nickel is being produced than the entire market of the world calls for at current prices. A little branch railway off the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, four miles in length, leads out to the mine, which opens into the face of a crag of the brown, oxidized Laurentian rock characteristic of this region. The miners are now at work at a depth of about 300 feet below the surface. As fast as the nickel and copper-bearing rock is hoisted out it is broken up and piled upon long beds or ricks of pine wood to be calcined, or roasted, for the purpose of driving out the sulphur which it contains. The roasting process is of the nature of lime-kilning or charcoal-burning. Each great bed of ore requires from one to two months to roast. When roasted the rock goes to the principal smelter, a powerful blast-furnace, "jacketed"—in mining phrase—with running water to enable it to sustain the great heat requisite to reduce the crude, obdurate mineral to fluidity.

The dross of the molten mass is first allowed to flow off, and afterward the nearly pure nickel and copper, blended together in an alloy called the "mat," or matte, is drawn off at the base of the furnace vat into borrow-pots, and wheeled away, still liquid and fiery hot, to cool in the yard of the smelter. The mat contains about 70 per cent. of nickel, the remaining 30 per cent being mainly copper. When cool the conical pot-loaves of mat can easily be cracked in pieces by means of heavy hammers. The fragments are then packed in barrels and shipped in Swansea in Wales and to Germany, where the two constituent metals are separated.

So jealously is the secret kept that no one in America has yet been able to learn the process, although one young metallurgist spent three years at Swansea, working as a common laborer in the factories, in order to procure it. At present there are produced daily at the Copper Cliff mine about ninety pot-loaves of mat, each weighing near 450 pounds, an output which yields an aggregate of more than 4,000 tons of nickel a year.—Youth's Companion.

No Tips for Girl Waiters.

I went into a Clark street restaurant where girls are employed as waiters. I saw a man give one of them a "tip." I called the petticoated garcon to my table and asked her if it was customary for a girl to get fees—or "tips," as it is most generally called—for service. She said no, and she said it with an emphasis and intentness that would have astonished me if I had been a younger man. "I have been in this business," she said, "for many years and this is the first time—the very first—I ever had a tip. I have worked in some of the big restaurants of the country, but I never saw a girl receive a tip. I worked in a Philadelphia restaurant where men and girls were both employed. I have seen customers fee the men, but never a fee for the poor girls. I have even seen women fee waiters, but never did I see one of my own sex fee one of her own sex. We are not allowed to receive tips. That is, we are told not to, but this is the first time I ever had an opportunity to refuse. I have often wondered why men get fees and women don't."—Chicago Tribune.

ABOUT EYE-STRAIN.

It Is the Most Prolific Source of Continual Headache.

Pain is often caused by an irritated nerve far distant from the seat of the pain, especially in the case of persons who have inherited a very susceptible nervous organization.

The Medical Record has an article on eye-strain as a cause of headache and neuralgia, by the eminent expert, Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney, in which the writer gives a record of fifty consecutive cases of headache and neuralgia which he treated exclusively by correcting a visual defect. The success of this treatment was signal, and in many cases marvelous.

Dr. Ranney's special attention was drawn to the subject by his own experience. Ten years ago he was almost in despair from continual headache. Two able physicians had treated his case without result. As his sight was apparently perfect and unusually acute, no defect of vision was thought of. At length, however, he requested that atropine be instilled into his eyes. This revealed a defect, which was at once relieved by appropriate glasses, with the immediate and permanent cessation of his headache.

It seems that this eye-strain may exist and be the source of most painful neuralgia, not only in the head, but elsewhere, and the person be utterly unconscious of defect of vision. Some cases require not only glasses, but the serving of some ocular muscle—tenotomy.

One of Dr. Ranney's patients was a young lady who for five years had been unable to write, read, sew or to see her most intimate friends. A constant pain in her head was rendered intolerable by any use of her eyes, or any excitement. She could not walk across the room without difficulty. Tenotomy was performed on three of her ocular muscles, a rapid improvement followed, and after several weeks she returned home cured.

Another patient had succumbed to headache, insomnia and nervous prostration; he was compeled to abandon business, and took a trip to Europe without benefit. No medical treatment helped him. His brother, a prominent physician of New York, advised him to consult Dr. Ranney, who, treating his eyes restored the man's health, strength and mental vigor within six weeks. Two years have clapsed without a return of the symptoms.

A distinguished theological professor in the vicinity of Boston, who suffered severely at the base of the brain, went to Europe and consulted eminent specialists of Germany without any relief. After his return home he was at once and perfectly cured by the use of glasses adjusted to his eyes.

—An old maid said she wished she was an auctioneer, for then it would be perfectly proper to say: "Make me an offer."—Texas Siftings.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at H. B. Garner's Pharmacy.

Merit Wins

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their merit. H. B. Garner's Parmacy.

THE FIRST GARDENERS.

A Sagacious Little Insect Which Grows Grain in Texas.

Man is not the only animal who has discovered this eminently practical division of the vegetable world into weeds on the one hand and garden plants on the other. Our ingenious little six-legged precursors, the ants, have anticipated us in this, as in many other useful discoveries and inventions. They were the first gardeners. I need hardly add that it is an American ant that carries the art of horticulture to the highest perfection; only a Yankee insect would be so advanced, and only Yankee naturalists would be sharp enough to discover its method. This particular little beast who grows grain resides in Texas, and each nest owns a small claim in the vicinity of its mound, on which it cultivates a kind of grass, commonly known as ant-rice.

The claim is circular, about ten or twelve feet in diameter, and the ants allow no plant but the anti-rice to encroach upon the cleared space anywhere. The produce of the crop they carefully harvest, though authorities are still disagreed upon the final question whether they plant the grain or merely allow it to sow its own seed itself on the protected area. One thing, however, is certain—that no other plant is permitted to sprout on the tabooed patch; the ants wage war on weeds far more vigorously and effectively than our own agriculturists. Even in our less go-ahead Eastern continent Sir John Lubbock has noticed in Algeria (and the present humble observer has verified the fact) that ants allow only certain species of plants, evidently to themselves, to grow in the immediate neighborhood of their nests.—Cornhill Magazine.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

High-Pressure
Living characterizes these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of Brain and Heart Diseases—General Debility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and Insanity. Chloral and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and faculty of the body.
"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for years. I have found it invaluable as
A Cure
for Nervous Debility caused by an inactive liver and a low state of the blood."—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.
"For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and enabled me to resume work."—J. P. Carzanett, Perry, Ill.
"I have been a practicing physician for over half a century, and during that time I have never found so powerful and reliable an alterative and blood-purifier as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Charles McKee & Co., The Grocers, Hopkinsville, Ky.

PROVISIONS.

Butter—20 to 25¢.
Eggs—12½¢.
Poultry—$2.50; chickens, $1.50 to $2.25.
Bacon—Sides, 9¢.
Hams—Country, 12 to 13¢.; sugar cured, 13 to 15¢.
Shoulders—8¢.
Jowls—
Lard—Refined, 6¢.; extra choice leaf, 10¢.
Cheese—11 to 20¢.
Flour—Patent, $4.50; standard, $4.00.
Meal—60¢ per bushel.
Dried Beef—By piece, 15¢; chipped, 20¢.

GROCERIES.

Sugars—Granulated, 9¢; N. O., 6¢.; dark brown, 5½¢.
Teas—Black, 60¢ to $1.00; green, 50¢ to $1.00.
Coffees—Green Rio, 25 to 30¢; Golden Rio, 3?¢; O. G. Java, 30 to 35¢; roasted, 25 to 30¢; ground, 20 to 30¢.
Baking Powders—25 to 50¢.
Molasses—N. O., 60 to 75¢; heavy, 40 to 50¢.

CANNED GOODS.

Tomatoes—2lb cans, $1.00 per doz; 3lb cans, $1.15 to $1.25 per doz.
Corn—2lb cans, $1.00 to $1.50 per doz.
Oysters—1lb cans, $1.00 to $1.30; 2lb cans, $1.75 to $2.00.
Peas—2lb cans, $1.55 to $3.00; French $3.00 per doz.
Beans—String, 2lb cans, $1.00 per doz; stringless $1.75 per doz; gold wax, 2lb cans, $4.00 per doz.
Blackberries—2lb cans, $1.25 per doz.
Strawberries—2lb cans, $2.00 to $3.00 per doz.
Raspberries (B)—2lb $1.75 per doz.
Sardines—American, 75¢ per doz; French, 16¾ to 20c per can; smoked, 20c per can.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Apples—$1.50 per bu.; dried, 6 to 8c per pound; evaporated, 12½c per pound.
Oranges—25 to 50c per doz.
Potatoes—Irish, 50c for choice sound goods; sweet, 75c for choice sound goods.
Onions—$1.25 per bu.
Cabbage—New, 10 to 20c.
Turnips—
Beans—White navy, 40c per gal.
Peas—Split, 40c per gal.; green English, 40c per gal; black eyed, 40c per gal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coal Oil—20c per gal.
Starch—5 to 10c per pound.
Soap—$2 50 to $3.00 per box.
Nails—$2.75.
Clover Seed—

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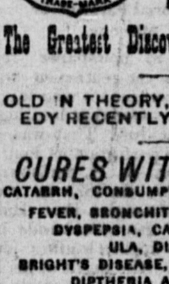

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OLD IN THEORY, BUT THE REMEDY RECENTLY DISCOVERED.
CURES WITHOUT FAIL
CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CANCER, SCROFULA, DIABETES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, MALARIAL FEVER, DIPTHERIA AND CHILLS.
In short all forms of Organic and Functional Diseases.
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☞Passengers should purchase tickets via this Line, it is emphatically the Most Attractive Route in the South to-day.
For Time Tables, Map Folders, and Price of Tickets, address
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TABLE FOR TRAINS.

L. & N. Railroad.

TRAINS SOUTH—4:43 and 5:00 a. m.; 1:07 and 5:17 p. m.
TRAINS NORTH—9:50 a. m.; 2:25 and 10:25 p. m.
Nashville Accommodation arrives at 8:47 p. m.
W. W. Alexander, Agent, Hopkinsville, Ky.

C. & P. DIVISION L. & N.

Mixed train (daily except Sunday) leave Princeton at 2 p. m., arrive at Princeton Junction at 6:09.
Mixed train (daily except Sunday,) leave Princeton Junction at 7:25 a. m., arrive at Princeton at 11:15 a. m.
Distance from Princeton Junction to Princeton, 56 miles.

For Louisville, Chesapeake & Ohio Route,

	No. 8.
Lv. Hopkinsville, L. & N.,	9:00 a. m.
Arr. Nortonville, "	10:57 a. m.
Lv. Nortonville, C. & O.,	7:27 p. m.; 7:47 a. m.
Arr. Louisville,	1:30 a. m.; 2:15 p. m.

Connections at Louisville for all points East, and for the Virginias and the Southeast.

	No 7.	No. 1.
Lv. Hopkinsville, L. & N.,	10:00 p. m.;	9:55 a. m.
Arr. Nortonville, "	10:55 p. m.;	11:57 a. m.
Lv. Nortonville, C. & O.,	5:39 a. m.;	2:48 p. m.
Arr. Paducah,	8:20 a. m.;	5:50 p. m.
Arr. Fulton, Ill. Cen. R. R.	10:30 a. m.;	7:59 p. m.
Arr. Rives, M. & O. R. R.	11:08 a. m.	
Arr. Memphis,	3:35 p. m.;	1:15 a. m.
Lv. Memphis,	6:09 p. m.;	9:00 a. m.
Arr. Vicksburg,	12:00 a. m.;	5:55 p. m.
Arr. Baton Rouge	5:52 a. m.;	6:19 a. m.
Arr. New Orleans,	9:15 a. m.;	9:00 a. m.

No. 7 has Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Vicksburg and New Orleans without change, connects for all points in Texas, Arizona and California. No. 1 has Combination Parlor Reclining chairs, and Sleeping Cars to Memphis.

POST OFFICE—East Ninth Street, bet. Main and Virginia streets,
Open for letters, stamps, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.
" " money orders—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
" " delivery, Sundays—5 to 6 p. m.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE.
Seventh St., near Main, open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. H. W. Tibbs, Agent.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Western Union—Up stairs corner Main and Sixth streets. Mrs. Randle and Miss Park operators.

O. V. TIME TABLE.

Takes effect November 10th, 1889.

TRAINS SOUTH.

	No. 1.	No. 3.
Lv. Evansville	9:30 a m	3:30 p m
Ar Henderson	10:20 a m	4:24 p m
Ar Corydon	10:46 a m	4:50 p m
Ar Morganfield	11:22 a m	5:25 p m
Ar DeKoven	12:02 p m	6:50 p m
Ar Sturgis	12:16 p m	7:03 p m
Ar Marion	1:09 p m	7:55 p m
Ar Princeton	2:15 p m	9:00 p m

TRAINS NORTH.

	No. 2.	No. 4.
Lv Princeton	6:00 a m	3:00 p m
Ar Marion	7:01 a m	8:59 p m
Ar Sturgis	7:51 a m	4:45 p m
Ar DeKoven	8:03 a m	4:56 p m
Ar Morganfield	8:40 a m	5:30 p m
Ar Corydon	9:55 a m	5:59 p m
Ar Henderson	10:20 a m	6:21 p m
Ar Evansville	11:25 a m	7:05 p m

Trains leave Morgangeld for Uniontown at 8:40 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.
Trains leave Uniontown for Morganfield at 8:55 a. m., and 5:45 p. m.
☞Trains 1, 2, 3, and 4 daily except Sunday. Trains 5 and 6 Sunday only.
Train leaving Chicago at 11:15 p. m. arrives in Evansville 9:30 a. m., making direct connection in Union Depot with Ohio Valley train No. 1 at 9:30 a. m., arriving at Henderson 10:20 a. m., Princeton 2:15 p. m., Paducah 3:30 p. m., and at Memphis 9:30 p. m., same night.
Train No. 2 on C. O. & S. W. leaving Memphis at 6:45 a. m., arriving at Paducah at 12:45 p. m., Princeton at 2:50 p. m., making direct connection with Ohio Valley train No. 4, arriving at Henderson at 6:21 p. m., where direct connection is made in union depot with E. & T. H. train at 7:05 p. m., for Vincennes, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. By this arrangement the traveling public are afforded the quickest and most direct route to above named cities.

W. W. HEGEMAN, General Supt. A. E. SHRADER, G. P. & T. A.

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A feature is the time and advantages secured by the limited express trains. The "limited" leaving Louisville at 8:25 p. m., daily, arrives Memphis at 10:05 a. m., and the "limited" leaving Memphis at 5:00 p. m., daily, arrives Louisville at 7:00 a. m.—only a night's ride, and gives an entire day for business or pleasure in either city with only one day's absence.
The preferred route to points in West Tennessee Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and the South and Southwest.
The best and quickest route to points in Eastern Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio and the East connections at Louisville and Cincinnati are made in union depots and omnibus transfers avoided.
[Trains leave Nortonville.]
WESTWARD.
No. 1—Mail and Express, daily .... 1:27 p m
No. 7—Limited Express, daily .... 1:37 a m
No. 11—Way Freight .... 10:38 a m
EASTWARD.
No. 2—Mail and Express, daily .... 3:58 p m
No. 8—Limited Express, daily .... 1:37 a m
No 12—Way freight .... 3:52 p m
Tickets, Time-tables and all desired information secured by applying to
A. B. KEVIL, Agent, Nortonville or
W. H. PROUTY, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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—VIA—
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Two Trains Daily to Arkansas Without a Change. Only One Change to Texas and California.
Elegant Parlor Chair Cars on all Daily Trains.
Seventy-two miles shorter and many hours quicker to all points in Texas, Mexico and California than any other route.
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NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SEATS IN THROUGH COACH.
These Coaches have Porters in charge to look after the Comfort and welfare of the Emigrant and to see that the Local Passengers are not allowed to get in the Through Coach and crowd them. No other route offers such inducements.
It would tax your time and patience too much to attempt to describe the rich and beautiful homes and fertile lands of Arkansas and Texas. Therefore I would advise you to go and see for yourself. Examine the country. Mingle with the people. Learn the advantages and disadvantages. Examine the school facilities. Buy or rent a farm, or take up Government Land, and go to work.
People emigrating from the Southeast cannot endure the extreme cold of Kansas, Nebraska and the Northwestern winter. Just think of it—nine long months of ice, snow and bitter winds in exchange for our Sunny South! Our well-timbered land for their treeless tracts! Yet there are unscrupulous agents who give glowing descriptions of the Northwest. Do not be deceived! Visit Arkansas and Texas and be your own judge!
Write to me for full information. I will send you Map, Book and Papers, free.
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